JACK BRAND PILSENER

BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

**B. SMYTH & Co. LTD.,**

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,805—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S

COPENHAGEN

CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRA
OF TH
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BRAN
OF T
ROYAL ASIAT

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.**

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | 1899. |
| * SHANNON | 4382 | J. Chellew | 23rd Dec. |
| M. L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 30th ,, |
| | | | 1900. |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 6th Jan. |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 13th ,, |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. London | 20th ,, |
| M. L. ORIENTAL | 5281 | J. F. Jephson | 27th ,, |
| * ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 3rd Feb. |
| M. L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | J. R. London | 10th ,, |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 17th ,, |
| M. L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 24th ,, |
| * PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 3rd Mar. |
| M. L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 10th ,, |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 17th ,, |
| M. L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 24th ,, |
| * ORIENTAL | 5284 | J. F. Jephson | 31st ,, |
| M. L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 7th April. |

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

**TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.**

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

**TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 4,140 | 1st Jan. 1900. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Morovich | 4,213 | 1st Feb. 1900. |
| IMPERATOR | G. Klausberger | 4,140 | 1st Mar. 1900 |

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 600. | Rs. 325. | Rs. 158. |

**TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.**

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 7th Jan., 1900. |
| GISELA | F. Mosca | 4,253 | 7th Feb., 1900. |
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 7th March, 1900. |

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | Saloon. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Available for 6 months | Rs. 960. | Rs. 575. |
| Available for 12 months | ,, 1,060. | ,, 625. |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 22nd Dec., 1899, |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 7, 1899.

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO

### THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

and book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA Old Court House Street.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 21st December, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 30th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th December, 1899.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on THURSDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| OCEANIEN | 4,248 | Schmitz | 18th Jan. 1900. |
| CALEDONIAN | 4,232 | Boucard | 15th Feb, 1900. |
| INDUS | 6,300 | Chevalier | 15th March, 1900. |
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 12th April, 1900. |
| YARRA | 4,255 | X | 10th May, 1900. |

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier to sail on or about the 10th January, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

NOTICE.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY.

THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co., give NOTICE that the PASSAGE RATES from BOMBAY will be as under from the 1st January, 1900.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st Class single to Marseilles | Rs. | 700 |
| 2nd ,, ,, ,, | ,, | 525 |
| 1st ,, return ticket 4 months | ,, | 1,000 |
| 1st ,, ,, ,, 12 ,, | ,, | 1,200 |
| 2nd ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, | ,, | 775 |
| 2nd ,, ,, ,, 12 ,, | ,, | 875 |

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

### EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

### HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

### INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY :
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI :
Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co

### SEASON'S SPECIALITIES.

### TREACHER & CO., LD.,

Regular Consignments of all Seasonable Goods regularly received by every Through Mail.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.

**PRIME HAMS, 9 TO 15 LBS.**

Special Cash Rate, Re. 1 per lb. Ordinary Rate, Re. 1-2 per lb.

**WILTSHIRE BACON.**

(From C. & T. HARRIS.)

The only Bacon Awarded a Prize Medal at any International Exhibition

MIDDLES, in CANVAS, 24 to 28 lbs.

Special Cash Rate, Re. 1 per lb. Ordinary Rate, Re. 1-2 per lb.

ON CUT. Cash Rate, Re. 1-1 per lb. Ordinary Rate, Re. 1-3 per lb.

STILTON, CHEDDAR, GORGONZOLA and other CHEESES.

CRYSTALLIZED AND DRIED FRUITS.

CAKES AND PLUM PUDDINGS.

MINCE MEAT.

SWEETS AND CHOCOLATES.

TOM SMITH'S CRACKERS.

TINNED PROVISIONS.

HOLLY WREATHS. MOSS. MISTLETOES.

### WINE DEPARTMENT.

**SHERRIES**

From the Celebrated Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co.,

**PORTS**

From Sandeman & Co.,

**CHAMPAGNES.**

Giesler's, Heidsieck's, Doyen & Co., and other Brands of high repute.

**CLARETS**

Shipped direct from Bordeaux by P. Dubois & Co.,

**HOCKS AND MOSELLES**

Imported from Coblentz through Deinhard & Co.,

**HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRALIAN WINES.**

### WHISKIES.

**TREACHER & CO.'S WELL KNOWN BRANDS.**

**HIGHLAND MALT.**

**FINE OLD GLENLIVET.**

**SPECIAL LIQUEUR.**

**OLD IRISH.**

PURE, WHOLESOME, AND RELIABLE, AND AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

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**ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.**

**STERLING SILVER GOODS.**

**FANCY LEATHER GOODS.**

**ALBUMS AND FANS.**

Also a Great Variety of other Articles Suitable for Presentation.

**CHRISTMAS CARDS !**

**CHRISTMAS CARDS ! !**

NOVEL, ARTISTIC, ELEGANT !

An Extensive Assortment of all the above to be seen at our Establishments in

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### XMAS BAZAAR OPENED
AT
### BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

**XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.**

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.

VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

### CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS.

### STERLING SILVER WARE.

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| SILVER | Circular Ash Tray Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 whips | | 85 |
| ,, | Spirit Cigar lighters, Tea-pot shape | | 35 |
| ,, | Cigarette Case, plain | Rs. 23, 35, 60, | 75 |
| ,, | ,, ,, enamelled Poker hand "These are great Days" | | 70 |
| ,, | ,, ,, Diagonally Fluted, heavy | | 75 |
| ,, | Cigar ,, fluted to hold 4 Cigars | | 80 |
| ,, | ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 Cigars | | 105 |
| ,, | ,, ,, Cigarettes one side, Cigars the other | | 110 |
| ,, | Safety Match boxes, holding at the side slip for striking matches | | 14 |
| ,, | Fusee ,, ,, Hall marked | | 88 |
| ,, | ,, and Sovereign Case | Rs. 34, 32, | 23 |
| ,, | Cigar Box, holding 50 Cigars, 8 3-4" long, 5" wide, 2 3-4" high | | 200 |
| ,, | Cigarette Box holding 100 Cigarettes 7 1-2" long, 3 1-2" wide, 3 1-2" high, | | 100 |
| ,, | Mounted Cabinet Photo Frames | Rs. 12, 16, 22, 26, | 28 |
| ,, | ,, ,, ,, ,, Heart Shape | Rs. 15, | 20 |
| ,, | ,, Carte-de-visits | Rs. 8, 9, 10, | 12 |
| ,, | Lady's Card Cases, in leather case | Rs. 26, 27, | 42 |
| ,, | Gents ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, | | 26 |
| | Napkin Rings from Rs. 7-8 per pair in case to | | 27 |
| ,, | Mounted Lady's companion | | 30 |
| ,, | Manicure Sets in handsome case | Rs. 16, 24, 26, 35, 50, | 80 |
| ,, | Waist clasps, new designs | Rs. 7, 10, 8, 11, 12, 14, | 21 |
| ,, | ,, Buckles ,, ,, | Rs. 10-8, 13-8, | 12 |
| ,, | Lady's Cycle Match Boxes | | 8 |
| ,, | Hair pin boxes | Rs. 32, | 34 |
| ,, | Perfume, Solid Screw top, 5" high, 2 1-2" diameter | | 501 |
| ,, | Mounted, Cut-glass Scent bottles | Rs. 5, 12, 13, 12-8, | 26 |
| ,, | ,, Smelling Salts | Rs. 9, 12 and | 26 |
| ,, | ,, Scent bottles in handsome leather case | Rs. 25, 53, | 80 |
| ,, | Inkstands, one bottle | Rs. 38, 54, 70 and | 92 |
| ,, | ,, ,, two bottles | Rs. 200, | 306 |
| ,, | Mounted leather pocket books | | 12 |
| ,, | ,, ,, Cigar cases | | 18 |
| ,, | Spirit binocular in brown leather case | | 250 |
| ,, | ,, flasks | | 56 |
| ,, | Sugar tongs and 6 Tea-spoons | | 48 |
| ,, | ,, ,, ,, 12 ,, | | 70 |
| ,, | Salt cellars and spoons, pair in case | | 48 |
| ,, | ,, ,, ,, set of 4 in case | | 130 |
| ,, | Child's knife Mug, spoon and fork from | | 130 |
| ,, | Christening Mugs | Rs. 32, | 55 |
| ,, | Camden Whist Markers in case | | 110 |
| ,, | Pair Fish Carvers, Ivory handles in case | | 90 |
| ,, | Coffee and Tea Service with 16" Tray | | 1,260 |
| ,, | Cups, plain polished | from | 45 |
| ,, | ,, fluted and raised | ,, | 100 |
| ,, | Purse, with handsome watches, complete | | 32 |
| ,, | Mounted Spirit bottles "Whisky" | | 32 |
| ,, | ,, ,, ,, Cut glasses | Rs. 25, 32, | 35 |

### MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

### FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,

HEAD OFFICE.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

### BATH THERMOMETERS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| BATH THERMOMETERS, with Magnefying lens, Fronts, Silvered metal scale, mounted on Wood, with Handle on Top.—Dr. Forbes Specifications | 1 | 4 |
| PORTABLE BATH THERMOMETERS, reversible Nickel plated screw case, so that it can be made double length.—Dr. Forbes Specifications | 1 | 4 |
| PORCELAIN HOUSE BATH and SICK-ROOM Thermometers, Enamel Mercury Tube—Dr. Forbes Specifications. 8 inches Rs. 2 ; 10 inches | 3 | 0 |
| PORCELAIN BATH THERMOMETERS, very fancy, with Handle at Top, Enamel Mercury Tube.—Dr. Forbes Specifications | 3 | 12 |
| SIXES MAXIMUM and MINIMUM Thermometers, Enamel Mercury Tubes, Black indices, in black Japanned tin cases | 6 | 0 |
| FLOATING BATH THERMOMETERS, encased in Wood with Handle at Top.—Dr. Forbes Specifications | 1 | 0 |

Please note for the safe delivery of orders and correspondence address us as below as there are others trading under the name MADON.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

### F. S. MADOD AND CO..

170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET, NEAR THE ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

### DONT MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

A MOROCCO SILVER PRINTED PERMANENT CALENDAR

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY TO EVERY PURCHASER OF

1 DOZ. HUSCHKES COLOGNE WATER

Only from 15th to 31st DECEMBER, 1899.

TO BE HAD EVERY WHERE AND ALSO FROM

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

### RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,

93, MEDOW STREET.

### THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 29th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 19th Dec., 1899.

### TO BE LET

A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MALABAR HILL.

Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

### HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,
Esplanade Road.

KARACHI,
Bunder Road.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

THE GREAT

BANVARDS

IN A

GRAND CHANGE

OF PROGRAMME.

NEW SONGS,
NEW DANCES,
NEW ACROBATIC FEATS,
NEW FARCE, &c.

TONY McGRATH,
TONY McGRATH,

The Funniest and most original Comedian ever seen in Bombay.

YOUNG SYD,
YOUNG SYD,

The clever youth in the world Trapeze Artiste, Acrobat, Singer and Champion Jig Dancer.

OUR LADIES

MADLLE ANGELE

Delights all lovers of Music with beautiful Singing.

MISS FLORENCE ADELAIDE

Soubrette and Skirt Dancer

THE ACME OF GRACE.

Prices.—Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 Annas.

Doors open at 8-30. Overture at 9-15 Sharp.

Carriages at 11-30.

Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

---

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S "HORATIO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH and HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th December, 1899.

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### THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1896.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCH OFFICE :—173, Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| For 1 Year, | 6 | per cent, | per annum. |
| " 9 Months, | 5½ | " | " |
| " 6 " | 5 | " | " |
| " 3 " | 4 | " | " |

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken.

Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

---

NOTICE.

### TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS & GODOWNS of this Company will be CLOSED for Christmas Holidays on the 25th and 26th instant.

The SHOW ROOMS & DISPENSARIES at the Fort & Byculla WILL BE OPEN until 7-30 P. M., on SATURDAY the 23rd instant.

WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

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NOTICE.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD., will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd, 25th, 26th and 27th December, and on SATURDAY, MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 30th December, and 1st and 2nd January next, those days being holidays under the "Negotiable Instruments Act of 1881."

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

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### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

IT may prevent inconvenience and overcrowding if Passengers proposing to travel from Bombay during the Christmas Holidays will be good enough to Register their NAMES, TRAIN and DATE in the Register now open at the STATION MASTERS OFFICE, Victoria Terminus.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager,

Genl.-Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 19th Dec., 1899.

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THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO LONDON
*VIA* BRINDISI.
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The P. & O. S. N. Co., have ARRANGED with the ITALIAN AUTHORITIES TO GRANT a limited number of FIRST CLASS THROUGH TICKETS by their Express Steamers and Train DE LUXE, via BRINDISI, at the same Rates as the First Class Through Tickets with Sleeping Car to London via Marseilles.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS' RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS, at A FARE AND A HALF, will be issued between any two Stations on the G. I. P. Railway from THURSDAY, the 14th, to SUNDAY, the 31st of December 1899. (both days inclusive), available for the RETURN JOURNEY up to the midnight of the 14th of January 1900.

Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at Stations or from the undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.
THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD., BOMBAY.
XMAS WEEK.

SATURDAY, 23rd instant, being the last Saturday, before Xmas, the STORES will be OPEN till 6 P.M. on that day.

The STORES will be CLOSED on XMAS DAY.

BRIDGE
CONVENTION'S,
THE LATEST BOOK ON THE GAME OF BRIDGE.
PRICE Rs. 4.
PUBLISHERS:—PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
„ 5 „ „ „ 3 „
„ 4 „ „ „ 2 „

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.
GREY NATIVE WRAPS OR COTTON BLANKETS.

PRICES—Grey, Re. 1-12 each, reduced to Re. 1-8 each. Navy, Red or Green, Rs. 2 each, reduced to Re. 1-12 each.

Grey, size 16 feet by 4 feet: colored few inches, shorter in length and breadth. (Weight about 5 1-4 lbs.)

Special discount on large orders.

Thousands sold to famine relief works.

NEW CAVALRY JHARAN OR DUSTER.

The above are strongly woven and made specially for stable use and heavy home work.

Size 24 inches by 24 inches.
Re. 14 per dozen.
Superior quality, with fancy red border.
Size 28 inches by 28 inches.
Re. 1-8 per dozen.

DURRIES.
MADE TO ALMOST ANY PATTERN.

Before ordering elsewhere please send to us for samples. Special discount on orders for Hotels, Clubs, Hospitals.

Regulation Durries.
A Speciality.

Size 6'×3'. Weight 3 & 3 1-4 lbs. each. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-8 each.

VICTORIA MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
CAWNPORE.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 29m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 1-42m., 1-37a. Low water, 7-51m., 7-9a.
Departure of Lord Sandhurst for Calcutta, Victoria Terminus, 8 a.m.
B. V. Rifles Parade.
Matriculation Examination Result.
University Examination Result, Second LL.B.
Novelty Theatre, Banvard's Star Vaudeville Company, 9 p.m.
Bombay Hunt meet at Santa Cruz.

POLO.—There will be no polo to-day; Tuesday, the 26th; and Thursday, the 28th instant.

LECTURE.—Captain Lamb, I.M.S., assisted by Mr. W. W. Haffkine, will give a lecture on "Microscopic Animals and Plants" to the ladies of the National Indian Association, this afternoon, at 4-45 p.m., at the residence of Mr. MacArthur.

MEDICAL STUDENTS' ANNUAL BALL.—This annual function arranged by the Students of the Indian Medical Subordinate Department was successfully held last evening, at the Town Hall. The hall was charmingly decorated and about 300 guests were present. The arrangements which were perfect were in the hands of Messrs. A. T. Torpy and H. F. D. Penning, joint honorary secretaries, assisted by Messrs. D. H. R. Kelly, U. A. Spence, S. C. Smyth, L. V. O. Easdon, and H. F. Otto. On this occasion, an artistically painted shield, bearing the inscription of the Medical Department, was presented by Mr. E. F. Kemp, a promising artist. The supper was under the supervision of Mr. A. R. Byrne. Dancing was kept up till the small hours of the morning.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Jivan Shunker, a Soorti ghorrawalla, was charged by Inspector Power, with robbing a fellow-ghorrawalla, named Muggan Jivan, of his pair of gold ear-rings, of the value of Rs. 75. For some time past accused and complainant were at variance. On Sunday night last there was a wedding ceremony, and both the complainant and accused were invited to attend it. While the procession was going along Chinch Bunder Road, accused came up and caught hold of the complainant's ears and pulled the ear-rings off, tearing the lobe of the ear. An alarm was raised, when a policeman came up, arrested the accused, who then threw away the ear-rings on the ground. Accused, in his defence, said that he was drunk and did not know what happened. The magistrate on the evidence altered the charge to one of causing grievous hurt and fined him Rs. 60. The whole amount of the fine was ordered to be given to the complainant as compensation.

A CASE OF CHEATING.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Inspector Murray charged Haji Esak Saleh Oomer and Samantar Ahmed, Arab khalisis, with cheating. The evidence showed that on the 27th ultimo the accused went to Mr. H. P. G. Macpherson, Acting Assistant Secretary to the Government, Political Department, with a letter purporting to have been written by the Sultan Mahomed bin Usuf of Majir Khin, and requesting the Bombay Government to help the bearers, who were stated to be his courtiers, and who wished to see Bombay. The letter further asked the Government to provide them with passages to Aden. Mr. Macpherson referred the accused to Mr. Mir Abbas Ali Beg, Oriental Translator to Government, who ordered Rs. 1-14 to be paid to them from the contingent fund, and sent them to the Commissioner of Police for further assistance. It has subsequently found by the police that the accused were impostors. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and stated in their defense that they did this as they were starving. Inspector Murray said the accused had given false names to the Oriental Translator and put the Government to the expense of Rs. 64, for securing two passages to the port of Makallah. The magistrate, in sentencing the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, remarked that the fraud committed by them was a bare-faced one and required to be severely dealt with.

PORTRAITS ON GLASS.—For the Patiala Palace two very artistic and valuable ornaments in the shape of portraits of the Maharaja and his brother Kuvar Saheb have just been executed by Messrs. Kanga Brothers, the well-known glass decorators. In excellence, taste, finish and art, they are a decided improvement over similar works done by Kanga Brothers for other Royalties of India. The large portraits are worked out on huge mirror glasses handsomely illuminated and effectively embossed. The Maharaja Saheb is standing under a glacial arch, in full durbar dress with all the glory and majesty of an Oriental Ruler. There are the robe and decorations and stars of the Order of the G.C.S.I., cleverly matched with the crown and the court jewellery, all combined giving an idea of the sporting ruler standing opposite the viewer. It is a 7'-9"×5'-4" painting on glass, being life-like, and the skill with which the decorations are made up, leaves nothing to desire. It gives a correct estimate of the mastery which has been obtained in this class of work by Messrs. Kanga Brothers. The other one is the Koover Saheb's portrait. He is portrayed in plain dress but a striking likeness in prominent relief, renders the whole effective and admirable. We think, such work has seldom been done in India before, and as both the works are on view to-day only at Kanga's studio, in Church Gate Street, we would recommend the admirers of the fine arts, a visit to the studio.

CHRISTMAS TREAT.—The annual Christmas Treat to the children of the members of the City Police Club and their friends, came off last evening in the extensive compound of the Central Police Office. A beautiful shamiana and a row of tents were erected for the accommodation of the young guests. The entrance and a part of the way leading to the compound were lined by rows of pyramids of lights, while several trees which has been dressed in Chinese lanterns added to the brilliancy of the illumination. A Christmas Tree was reared up in the compound, teeming with fancy little articles, suitable for presents to children. Shortly after 3 o'clock the young guests began to arrive in company of their parents and were received by Mr. Holdway and Mr. Hamilton, chairman and secretary, respectively of the Bombay City Police Club. The early part of the afternoon was occupied in going through several flat races by the members as well as their children. The first race was for the "thin officers" for which there were fourteen competitors in the field, Mr. Hamilton, securing the first place. The race for the "thick officers" came next and was won by Mr. Walton. This was followed by the Superintendent's Race, which amidst a good deal of excitement, was won by Superintendent Mc Dermott. Superintendent Grennan met with an accident at the starting post. At the conclusion of the races the young guests were amused by conjurors and snake charmers. The children about a hundred in number then sat down to the excellent tea, while the members were provided with light refreshment. Next came the presents to the children from the Christmas Tree, which were distributed by lot. At 8 o'clock the juvenile guests dispersed. Both the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner were present and took a lively interest in the entertainment provided for the children. At 9 o'clock the dance commenced amongst the members and was kept up with spirit until the small hours of the morning.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 5 | 3 | 15 |
| B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 17 | 4 | 36 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 16 | 2 | 39 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee | 6 | 1 | 18 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 14 | 4 | 63 |
| F Parel, Sewri and Sion | 5 | 4 | 15 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 1 | 0 | 17 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 21 | 43 |
| Total | 64 | 40 | 246 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 61,349 | 53,694 | |
| Same date last year | 20 | 12 | 100 |

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1899.

THE following additional subscriptions have been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 20th instant:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amount previously acknowledged | Rs. | 21,638 | 6 | 0 |
| From a friend | „ | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | Rs. | 21,648 | 6 | 0 |

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF A EUROPEAN.

JOHN HENRY THOMAS GARDNER, a European, of thirty-seven years of age, died suddenly on Tuesday afternoon, at the house of his friend, at De Lisle Road, where he had been putting up since the last few days. Gardner was formerly an Assistant Surgeon of the Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment, but had resigned about seven years ago and was lately an Assistant Surgeon on plague duty in Poona. He came to Bombay on the 8th instant, in search of employment, leaving his wife and seven children at Poona. He put up in Bombay with a friend at DeLisle Road and two days after, obtined employment at Messrs. Bertie Smyth and Co., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists in Bombay. He used to suffer from his heart and often told his wife, he would die suddenly. On Tuesday morning Gardner was drinking a cup of tea, when he had a fit. His friend Frederick put him on bed and deceased apparently fell asleep. Frederick then went to the St. George's Hospital to obtain some medicine for himself and returned home about 11-30 a.m. Deceased was still in bed apparently sleeping. Shortly afterwards Frederick found the deceased's body was cold and sent for a medical practitioner. The latter came up and tried artificial respiration, but deceased never revived and died a few minutes after. Deceased also used to take every night chloral.

Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at De Lisle Road, regarding the death of the deceased.

Isabel Josephine Gardner, widow of the deceased, deposed that deceased was formerly an Assistant Surgeon of the Bengal Subordinate Medical Establishment, but had resigned about seven years ago and was lately an Assistant Surgeon on plague duty in Poona, and since the 9th instant he had been employed by Messrs. Bertie Smyth and Co., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists in Bombay. He was thirty-seven years of age and married the witness thirteen years ago, and they had eight children, seven of whom were living. When deceased left Poona for Bombay, witness and children remained at Poona. He put up in Bombay with a friend at De Lisle Road. He used to drink now and then and also used to take sleeping draughts. He left Poona on the 7th instant and came to Bombay in search of work. He was then quite well and in good spirits. Witness used to hear from him afterwards. He used to suffer from his heart and often told her that he thought he would die suddenly. On Tuesday morning witness received a telegram, informing her that deceased had died suddenly and calling her to Bombay. She left Poona and came to Bombay. She had no suspicion of his having committed suicide.

George Thomas Frederick, a fitter in the Government Dockyard, who resides at De Lisle Road, deposed that he had known the deceased for the last eighteen months. He arrived from Poona on Friday, the 8th instant, and put up with the witness. He had no employment when he arrived, but he subsequently got employment at Messrs. Bertie Smyth and Co. On Tuesday morning witness gave him some tea, and as he was drinking it he had a fit. Witness put him on bed and left home. Deceased was then asleep. Witness proceeded to the St. George's Hospital to get some medicine for himself and returned home about noon. Deceased was still in bed apparently asleep. Shortly afterwards the witness was told by a friend of his that deceased was cold. Witness left the deceased and then brought a medical practitioner, who examined him and found that his heart was beating slightly. The doctor asked witness to bring some hot water bottles and as he did so, the doctor found the deceased was dead. Witness then telegraphed to his wife at Poona. He was in very good spirits while staying with the witness. On the 18th instant he went out to buy chloral. He said he was feeling bad and wanted the chloral to steady his nerves. Deceased used to take chloral every night.

Dr. Sorabji N. Abadon, a medical practitioner and a sectional medical officer in No. 9 District, said that when he saw the deceased he appeared to be dead. He tried artificial respiration and applied hot water bottles to revive him, but without success. He was of opinion that death was due to incipient heart disease.

The jury returned a verdict of death from heart disease.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE ARTIN ESSAJI.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for Messrs. P. Fischer and Company, opposing creditors, applied for the examination of the insolvent and other witnesses. He said the insolvent had filed his schedule after a decree of the High Court had been passed against him. The insolvent had concealed property including his account with the Commercial Bank of India. His lordship made an order for the examination of the insolvent, the manager of the Bank, Mr. Framji Dorabji and others.

RE SHAMJI AKKI.

Mr. Inverarity, on behalf of Noor Mahomed and others, applied for the adjudication of Shamji Akki as an insolvent. He said Shamji had carried on business as a builder and a decree had been issued against him for Rs. 1,357, being the value of timber supplied by the applicants. His lordship granted the application.

RE WELJI NATHO.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, for Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors, the opposing creditors, appeared to oppose the insolvent's application for an interim order.

Mr Manker, for the insolvent, said the affidavit had only been served that morning on his client.

Mr. Justice Russell: That is very late.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: What does my learned friend say? Does he want to answer it? He wants to get an interim order and then go to Cutch as he has done before.

After some further discussion the matter was adjourned.

RE RUSTOMJEE MUNCHERJI DALAL.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The insolvent was in jail. He had been insolvent before, but his petition had been dismissed as his creditor Motabai had come to an agreement to receive payment of a debt due on a decree at the rate of Rs. 10 monthly. She had accepted two payments, but then wanted the whole amount at once and had executed the decree.

Mr. Starling, who opposed the application on behalf of Mothabai, said the insolvent had not paid the promised instalments for three months.

After some further discussion, the matter was allowed to stand over.

RE RUSTOMJI CAWASJI KHAMBATTA.

Mr. Raikes, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. Mr. Starling opposed. His lordship, without calling on Mr. Starling, said the case was a bad one. The petition had been dismised before. He refused the application.

RE COWASJEE OOKERJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent applied for, and was granted an interim order.

RE MAHOMED HOOSEIN ALLARAKIA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted an interim order.

RE BALLAJEE ANANDRAO.

Mr. Manker was granted an intrim order for the insolvent.

GEORGE HASTINGS HICKS.

The insolvent, who appeared in person, was granted leave to serve notices.

RE. MAHOMED THARIA TOPAN.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, was granted an interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges: —Gopae Jaggonath Mantri; Shaik Dawood Shaik Oomar; Goolam Hoosein and another; Sola Jadowji; Damodar Raghoba Naik; Nowroji Cowasji Mistry and another; Daji Mahadev, and Bapu Mahadev and others.

Nov. 30 being "Thanksgiving Day," business at New York was almost entirely suspended. The bulk of the community in the Northern States has, in accordance with custom, devoted itself to dining, with turkey and cranberry sauce as the principal dish. The market reports show that a million and a half of turkeys, weighing 22,000,000lb., and costing 3,000,000 dols., were sold to families in New York for the day's consumption. Mrs. Howard Gould, formerly Miss Katharine Clemmons, the actress sent 500 complete dinner turkeys to as many poor families, the dinner to be served at their houses. Various other wealthy families display equal generosity.

THE "Crown"—A many-toned piano. Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ltd., have just imported into India an upright piano, manufactured in America, and which is a decided novelty, and is a further step in the evolution of the ideal piano. This piano is in a sphere of its own, there are no others like it, being as it is a piano of many tones. This instrument can be made to imitate the tone of many other instruments as the Dulcimer, Harpsichord, Mozart's Spinet, Bach's Clavichord, Bugle, Bagpipes, Fife and Drum, Chime of Bells, Music Box, Autoharp, Banjo, Mandoline, Guitar, Zither Harp, etc. It can also be so adjusted as to enable one to practise without annoyance to others. It has an easy elastic touch, full and perfectly sustained singing quality of tone, most perfect and evenly balanced scale, superior action, well regulated, and with most excellent repeating qualities. Its multi-tone adjustment enlarges its capacity, broadens its range of expression, gives greater variety to its scope, gives it range and capacity above and beyond all others. This ideal piano is now on view at Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s piano saloon.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

## A VINTAGE REPORT.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER and Co., wine merchants, report on the season's Vintage is as follows:—

The report we have to make touching the result of the Vintages this year is, as usually happens, somewhat diversified, owing to the various peculiarities of the many and unexpected changes of that frequent topic of conversation, the weather; these changes, as narrated below, were disastrous to many a Grower whose hope and anticipations have in many cases been ruthlessly destroyed.

FRANCE.

Bordeaux.—The Vintage in this district promises to be the best there has been for some time, both as regards quality and quantity; the prevailing weather during the year having been most favorable, the grapes reached perfect maturity at the time of gathering. The Wines possess a nice bright colour and a very fair bouquet, and the year's whole produce although inferior in quantity to that of the big year, 1893 (2,190,170 hhds.) is much above the average.

We append figures showing the product of the Bordeaux Vintage during the past four years:—1896, 1,491,000 hogsheads; 1897, 594,000 hogsheads; 1898, 1,042,000 hogsheads; 1899, 1,546,000 hogsheads.

Burgundy.—The year commenced with frost, and this was in a measure somewhat disastrous. The Wines in the district of Cote d'Or produced about one-third of a normal year, while in the Beaujolais-Maconnais district the product of the crop was but a little under the average. We cannot prognosticate as to how the Wines will turn out, because, owing to the extraordinary heat since the Vintage, the new Wine fermented a second time, but so far the Wines show good colour and firmness.

Champagne.—In this part of France severe frosts were also experienced during the spring, which destroyed all hope of a prolific yield, but the summer heat improved matters to some extent by the time for gathering came round. It is gratifying to know that the vineyards are singularly free from the various "cryptogamic" diseases. The Wine produced will, we think, be very good, if not excellent, but prices will doubtless become firm.

Saumur.—In this district the Vintage was concluded under favorable auspices, and we think that the produce of 1899 will rank in quantity and quality as one of the most successful of recent years.

Cognac.—The Wine produced in the Charente is larger in quantity than in 1898, and the distillation is, we think, likely to result in an exceptionally good spirit, but it is somewhat early to pronounce a positive opinion as to this.

GERMANY.

The gathering on the Rhine was favored by the weather, but the quantity of Wine made is generally estimated to be considerably below the normal, the quality, however, is expected to be good.

PORTUGAL.

Gathering commenced in the early part of September, and contrary to expectations the yield turned out to be much larger than was anticipated. There is every prospect of the Wine developing exceptionally good quality; there are however districts where the produce will only be suitable for the purposes of distillation. Shipments from Oporto for ten months of the year totalled 82,715 pipes, but to Great Britain there were some 3,600 pipes less shipped in the current year than in 1898, the reason of this falling off is to be attributed to the very large quantities of the 1898 Vintage that were shipped to England in the autumn of 1898.

SPAIN.

The state of things in Jerez gets from bad to worse, for owing to the ravages of the *phylloxera* the crop will be shorter than ever. From want of rain and the excessive heat of the summer, the grapes were deficient in juice, so that it is now too early to say anything about the probable quality. It would be prudent for Sherry consumers to take note that prices in Spain for previous good Vintages have increased by quite 40 per cent. to 60 per cent. over last year's quotations; these observations refer principally to the products of the North of Spain.

Spanish Port or Tarragona.—The Wine in this district is generally believed to be of good character, and it is a regrettable circumstance that prices are now becoming higher; there are various causes contributing to this result.

ITALY.

The quality of the grapes this year is exceptionally good, and notwithstanding the frequency of severe storms in the early summer months the vineyards have flourished well, and, owing in a measure to the general dryness of the atmosphere, the much dreaded *phylloxera* and *pronaspera* have been very scarce. The quantity of wine produced is very satisfactory, particularly in Tuscany and the South, and there seems to be little doubt that Italian Wines will continue to increase in popularity.

MADEIRA.

The Vintage in this Island has proved to be the best realized for some time, both as regards quality and quanity, and *must* have shown a good average of richness.

SICILY.

Marsala.—It had been anticipated that the absence of rain last winter and the superabundant heat of last summer would have proved very disastrous when the time for gathering came round, but now that the Vintage has been completed, the result is more favorable than the growers anticipated; there are, however, vineyards on light lands that have materially suffered. The good Wine that has been made will, we think, give satisfaction when ready to show.

## THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

### THE ARRIVAL IN CALCUTTA.

BENARES, DEC. 17.

AT the end of the dinner last night the Maharaja of Benares arrived and sat next to the Viceroy, who proposed the toast of "The Queen," after which the Maharaja proposed "Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Curzon," to which the Viceroy replied in a few words, asking everyone to drink the health of their host. The dinner was excellently served by Mr. Wutzler, whose arrangements during the visit have been perfect. The band of the 17th Bengal Infantry was present. After dinner at the reception all the elite of Benares European and Native society were present. There was a great display of fireworks.

The Viceroy this morning, escorted by the 14th Bengal Lancers, visited Warren Hastings' House, after which he drove to Sarnath, where there are famous Buddhist remains which now consist of two large ruined towers, and a vast mass of broken bricks. The Viceroy greatly interested himself in the old remains.

Some of the party visited the heart of the city. Since an early hour this morning lakhs of pilgrims have been pouring in. The bathing hour was 4 a.m., and the city has been one seething mass of humanity, who visited the Gyan Bapi, or "Well of Knowledge," into which the deity cast himself. By the side of the well sits an attendant, who ladles out the sacred water, receiving offerings in return. Close by is the immense bull of Shiva, seven feet high; also the image of Shiva himself. All these images had attendants doing a great business with the pilgrims. The golden temple was also visited. Here was observed a pushing earnest crowd of men and women, with their hands full of gifts, all bent on prostrating themselves before the black conical stone. The party afterwards proceeded to the ghats and embarked in a boat. Here a wonderful sight presented itself, thousands performing their ablutions. The Brahmins were seated in scores under large umbrellas, each umbrella shading a valuable hereditary property. All these men pursue a lucrative calling by looking after the clothes of bathers, selling garlands, etc. The Newal Temple was also visited. The whole sight was one never to be forgotten, as evidence of the vitality of Hinduism—the lakhs of pilgrims going from one shrine to another, all with gifts of flowers, grain, and pice; the *fakirs* in all sorts of positions, some on spikes, some strung to trees, etc. In spite of the immense crowds everything was done in the most perfect order, time being no object to any of these devotees.

The Maharaja of Benares paid an informal farewell visit to the Viceroy. The Viceroy and Lady Curzon visited the Madho Dass Garden, where Warren Hastings took refuge. Their Excellencies and Captain Wigram attended divine service, and the Viceroy and party left after dinner and slept in the train. The Viceroy in taking leave of the Maharaja thanked him for his hospitality.

The Ghazipur Light Horse, who have acted as escort to the Viceroy, are to be congratulated on their smart turn-out. Major Houldsworth, their Commandant and Honorary A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, lunched with their Excellencies to-day.

CALCUTTA, DEC. 18.

The Viceregal party arrived at Howrah from Benares by special train this afternoon. The Viceroy was received on arrival by Mr. Bright, Chairman of the Corporation, Mr. James, Commissioner of the Calcutta Police, and Mr. Duke, Magistrate of Howrah. The East India Railway Volunteers furnished the usual guard-of-honour on the platform, while the 4th Rajputs supplied a second guard outside the station. Lord and Lady Curzon drove to Government House, escorted by the Bodyguard and the Calcutta Light Horse. There was the customary displays of flags along a portion of the route. Guards-of-honour from the Royal Irish Rifles and the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles were drawn up in front of the grand staircase of Government House, where Sir John Woodburn, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the Members of the Viceroy's Council, General Wodehouse, and the principal Civil and Military Officers, with a number of leading European and Native residents, had assembled to welcome Their Excellencies. All the members of the Viceregal party seemed in excellent health after their tour.—*Pioneer*.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

## HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANDE.)

### A WOMAN DEVOTED TO AN IDOL.

IMPERATRIX VS. NAGYA WALAD GANGYA.

THIS was an appeal from a decison of Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Nassik, who, in October last, convicted the accused of voluntarily causing hurt and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, said the accused was charged with culpable humicide not amounting to murder. The points for decision were whether the accused struck the deceased Pavli with his open hand, and if so, whether he intended to cause death or grievous hurt. The deceased Pavli was a Murli or a woman devoted to an idol, and was about 21 years of age. She lived with the accused for some years and then went to her mother at Manmad. The accused sent one Manajee for her and induced her to come back to him under the promise that he would restore to her some silver images of hers which he had in his possession. From the evidence of Manajee and the accused's confession it appeared that one night the accused set out for Gondegaon with Pavli and Manajee to fetch the images from his native village. Accused and Pavli quarrelled on the way, and accused struck her on the temple with his open hand. She fell down and died. Her body was thrown into a well. When it was found some days later with a large stone tied round the waist, it was too much decomposed for identification except by the clothes and some tattoo marks on the arm. The hospital assistant could not discover the cause of death. The accused's confession was fully corroborated by the evidence of Manajee. Except this evidence there was, said Mr. Alcock, nothing to show how Pavli was killed. The account of the matter given by the accused himself must, therefore, be accepted. The court, concurring with the assessors found the accused guilty of causing hurt, and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, dismissed the appeal.

### DACOITY IN NASSIK.

IMPERATRIX VS. SOMA WALAD JANYA.

THIS was an appeal from a dicision of Mr. J. B. Alcock, Sessions Judge of Nasik, who, in August last, convicted the appellant along with others and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for five years. It appeared that the appellant and others made a raid at night on a Wanjari camp, in the course of which two persons were wounded with swords. Their tracks were followed next morning and led to the house of one of the accused. He produced some of the stolen property and a sword, which were buried under a mangoe tree. The appellant was found guilty and he and others were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

Their lordships, on a consideration of the evidence, saw no reason to interfere, and dismissed the appeal.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 20TH OF DECEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

| STATIONS. | Pressure, 8 A.M. | WIND. Direction. | WIND. Rate per hour. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours. | TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity, 8 A.M. | RAINFALL. Past 24 hours. | RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date. | RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lahore | 30·125 | Calm | 3 | 72·6 | 39·7 | 64 | ... | 0·00 | −0·33 |
| Sirsa | 30·107 | SE | 6 | 74·2 | 43·6 | 57 | ... | 0·00 | −0·20 |
| Delhi | 30·059 | W | 7 | 75·2 | 49·1 | 39 | ... | 0·00 | −0·27 |
| Agra | 30·091 | SW | 8 | 77·5 | 50·9 | 60 | .. | 0·00 | −0·17 |
| Cawnpore | 30·044 | W | 5 | 79·2 | 51·5 | 51 | ... | 0·00 | .. |
| Allahabad | 30·041 | WNW | 11 | 78·7 | 51·4 | 48 | ... | 0·00 | −0·46 |
| Jhansi | 30·083 | WNW | 4 | 80·1 | 57·7 | 38 | ... | 0·00 | −0·23 |
| Jacobabad | 30·110 | Calm | 2 | 77·5 | 46·0 | 64 | ... | 0·00 | −0·25 |
| Karachi | 30·095 | NE | 7 | 84·4 | 57·7 | 41 | ... | 0·18 | +0·02 |
| Jeypore | 30·134 | NNW | 4 | 79·7 | 52·5 | 41 | .. | 0·01 | −0·31 |
| Ajmere | 30·179 | Calm | 1 | 79·4 | 46·3 | 54 | ... | 0·00 | −0·29 |
| Deesa | 30·069 | ENE | 13 | 92·1 | 62·0 | 29 | ... | 0·00 | −0·16 |
| Ahmedabad | 30·051 | ENE | 3 | 91·2 | 67·1 | 29 | ... | 0·00 | ... |
| Bhuj | 30·070 | NE | 9 | 88·3 | 59·0 | 72 | ... | 0·00 | −0·09 |
| Jamnagar | 30·046 | NE | 12 | 86·5 | 57·8 | 32 | .. | 0·01 | ... |
| Rajkot | 30·044 | E | 5 | 91·9 | 62·9 | 33 | ... | 0·00 | −0·38 |
| Bhownagar Para | 30·024 | WNW | 4 | 91·6 | 59·7 | 57 | ... | 0·01 | .. |
| Veraval | 29·998 | NNE | 5 | 87·6 | 64·8 | 44 | ... | 0·00 | ... |
| Neemuch | 30·161 | E | 4 | 82·5 | 47·3 | 38 | ... | 0·01 | −0·25 |
| Indore | 30·114 | NE | 1 | 83·2 | 50·1 | 46 | ... | 0·00 | −0·55 |
| Saugor | 30·113 | S | 3 | 79·2 | 55·1 | 44 | ... | 0·00 | −1·13 |
| Jubulpore | 30·141 | SSE | 1 | 79·4 | 42·9 | 56 | ... | 0·00 | −0·80 |
| Hoshangabad | 30·126 | NE | 1 | 82·7 | 49·3 | 74 | ... | 0·00 | −1·13 |
| Khandwa | 30·127 | Calm | 3 | 87·2 | 45·1 | 38 | ... | 0·00 | −0·81 |
| Raipur | 30·088 | Calm | 1 | 81·8 | 55·3 | 35 | ... | 0·00 | −0·72 |
| Nagpur | 30·106 | Calm | 4 | 86·3 | 50·2 | 43 | ... | 0·00 | −1·35 |
| Amraoti | 30·094 | N | 7 | 87·1 | 61·3 | 34 | ... | 0·00 | −1·03 |
| Akola | 30·112 | Calm | 4 | 87·5 | 49·6 | 38 | ... | 0·00 | −1·36 |
| Surat | 30·005 | E | 5 | 94·2 | 64·0 | 36 | ... | 0·00 | −0·18 |
| Malegaon | 30·120 | WNW | 3 | 87·4 | 51·5 | 37 | ... | 0·01 | −0·73 |
| Bombay | 30·002 | ENE | 9 | 86·6 | 71·6 | 62 | ... | 0·00 | −0·69 |
| Poona | 30·104 | WNW | 8 | 86·5 | 52·9 | 31 | ... | 0·00 | −1·49 |
| Ahmednagar | 30·069 | NE | 5 | 83·3 | 57·0 | 29 | ... | 0·00 | ... |
| Aurangabad | ... | E | 10 | 85·8 | 59·7 | 30 | ... | 0·00 | ... |
| Sholapur | 30·072 | NE | 13 | 85·7 | 54·6 | 26 | ... | 0·00 | −1·62 |
| Ratnagiri | 29·971 | E | 5 | 93·4 | 66·4 | 23 | ... | 0·00 | −0·51 |
| Belgaum | 29·988 | ENE | 18 | 82·3 | 61·9 | 23 | ... | 0·00 | −2·16 |
| Goa | 29·991 | SE | 8 | 88·0 | 68·4 | 60 | ... | 0·00 | ... |
| Karwar | 29·986 | ENE | 4 | 87·8 | 59·6 | 69 | ... | 0·08 | −2·58 |
| Mangalore | 29·951 | Calm | 2 | 88·3 | 66·9 | 65 | ... | 0·03 | −3·35 |
| Calicut | 29·937 | ENE | 5 | 86·2 | 66·5 | 71 | ... | 0·11 | −5·86 |
| Cochin | 29·919 | NNE | .. | 88·5 | 68·7 | 71 | ... | 1·90 | −6·42 |
| Bangalore | 30·029 | NE | 7 | 77·7 | 53·4 | 60 | ... | 0·24 | −3·71 |
| Secunderabad | 30·036 | E | 6 | 81·6 | 61·1 | 22 | ... | ... | −1·98 |
| Masulipatam | 30·035 | N | 3 | 86·5 | 62·2 | 75 | ... | ... | −7·99 |
| Bellary | 30·058 | Calm | 4 | 86·7 | 58·1 | 47 | ... | 0·15 | −2·19 |
| Cuddapah | 30·031 | SE | G | 88·0 | 59·3 | 70 | ... | 0·45 | −5·2 |
| Madras | 29·988 | N | 7 | 82·5 | 68·5 | 76 | ... | 1·79 | −15·6 |
| Coimbatore | 29·998 | E | 2 | 86·4 | 60·6 | 80 | ... | 0·37 | −4·1 |
| Trichinopoly | 29·972 | Calm | 3 | 87·0 | 67·9 | 71 | ... | 1·75 | −5·68 |
| Negapatam | 29·946 | WNW | 17 | 81·5 | 69·9 | 75 | ... | 11·85 | −13·08 |
| Colombo | 29·916 | N | 16 | 88·0 | 73·5 | 84 | ... | 9·49 | −8·59 |
| Aden | 29·968 | Calm | 19 | 79·8 | 73·4 | 77 | ... | 0·00 | −0·53 |

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been small and unimportant. The distribution remains unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are north-easterly on the Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light.

There is no change of any importance to record in either the day or night temperatures. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Surat and the lowest 40° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded in several places.

No rain fell at any of the reporting stations.

Fine weather with passing clouds prevails over nearly the whole country, and the prospects of rain have not improved.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH).

SIMLA, DEC. 19.

Wednesday.—Pressure has given way slightly to rapidly in Upper India and Rajputana, and has changed by small amounts elsewhere. It is in moderate to considerable defect in the North-Western Provinces and in slight to moderate defect in Burma, and it varies from the normal by small amounts in other provinces. Tricomalee has received half an inch of rain. Temperature has fallen briskly to rapidly in the Central Provinces and Deccan. The mean temperature is below normal in Upper and Central Burma, Assam, Bengal, West Coast and Mysore. It is from four to seven degrees in excess in North-Western Provinces, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and Berar. Pressure is giving way in Persia and a shallow depression has formed in the Persian Gulf and is giving moderate to heavy rain in that area. Bushire and Jask have each received two inches during the past twenty-four hours. If disturbance extends eastwards, it may affect Baluchistan, but from its present position it is not likely to give heavy rain there.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY.—DECEMBER 19.

10 p.m. .......... 75·9

WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—DECEMBER 20.

6 a.m. .......... 72·2
10 a.m. .......... 78·8
2 p.m. .......... 88·8
4 p.m. .......... 84·4

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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20.

Consols yesterday declined a further 9-16 and touched the abnormal figure of 98 11-16, Indian Sterling loan remaining at 106 and Rupee Securities going to £62 with a fall of 3-4. Exchange on India, 30 days' sight, remained at 1-3 7-8 as before. Discount short London Bills up to 3 months at 6 1-2 per cent. French Rentes remained at 99 1-4 with Paris Exchange on London at 25·37 1-2 or 2 1-2 stronger. Bar Silver receded 3-10 to 27 1-4d., while at New York Silver lost 1-8, going to 59 1-4 cents, and Exchange on London dropped 1-2 to 4·87 1-2 dols.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at 94 1-4 per cent., declined to 94 1-8, recovered about 2 o'clock to 94 9-16 under purchases of bears to cover their sales and later on touched 94 3-4 per cent. and after an ebb to 94 5-8 strengthened about closing time to 94 13-16 per cent.

IN SHARES the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway rose 5 points to Rs. 600 and Taptis 2 1-2 points to Rs. 477-8. Central India Mills advanced to Rs. 1675, Swadeshis to Rs. 525, New Berar to Rs. 497-8 New Indian to Rs. 143 1-2, while Maneckjee Petits lost 15 points to Rs. 1705.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET closed quiet with Arrivals firm. The only change as in Middling Americans which were 1-16 easier at 4 9-32, while the following quotations were one point lower, December, at 4-7, December-January at 4-5; January-February 4-3. March was at 3·63 and April-May at 3 62, in both cases 2 point lower. Surats were quiet. The days sales aggregated some 12,000 bales with total imports 26,000 bales.

The Manchester Market closed quiet.

THE LONDON SEED MARKET remains unchanged in tone, Linseed being quoted at 47 1-2 for Shipment to Dunkirk in December-January. In this section also affairs were quiet.

The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,350,000 quarters as compared with 1,410,000 quarters on the same day of last week.

Ready-Mid. Upland Cotton remained at 7 1-2 cents per lb. in New York, March futures advancing 11 points to 7·23 cents and June going 12 points better to 7·32. The day's receipts of Cotton imports in the United States were 40,000 bales, while the Exports to the United Kingdom were 11,000 bales and to France and to Continent 22,000.

THE LOCAL COTTON MARKET is unchanged with almost no business passing. Sutta rates are Re. 1 higher. Purchases for Export were only 400 bales; Khaddesh at Rs. 195 and 100 bales Amraoti at Rs. 196, while the the Colaba Land and Mill Company took 200 bales, Karanja at Rs. 203·8. Currimbhoy mills took 100 Bengal at 188, and the Dhun Mill 100 Bengals at Rs. 190.

THE GRAIN MARKET has shown no change or movement.

Arrivals of Produce in Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 4,094 | bales. |
| Wheat | 12,935 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,585 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 32,201 | " |
| Croundnuts | 262 | " |
| Rice | 35,447 | " |

EXCHANGE opened at 1s 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and 1s 4 1-8d. for Demand with 3 months sight at 7-32 and Credit 1-2, while Francs were 173 to 173 1-4. The closing rates are:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1s. 4 3-32d. | per Rupee. |
| Do. Demand | 1s. 4 1-8d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' Sight | 1s. 4 7-32d. | " |
| Credit " | 1s. 4 1-2d. | " |
| Francs " | 173 1-4 | " |

FREIGHTS remain unchanged and extremely quiet.

ACCORDING to a London telegram Consols fell to 99 on Tuesday morning, while Rupee Paper was quoted at 63. Consols then rose to 99 4-16 and Government Paper fell at once to 62. At the close, however, Rupee Paper recovered by half per cent. and was quoted at 62 1-2, while Consols, which had shown a tendency towards increase in the early part of the day, fell to 98 3-4.

According to a London telegram received last night the rupee paper was quoted at 62 yesterday morning consols being quoted at 98-5·8.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 3-4 per cent. Consols | 98 11-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 99 1-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 106 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Papers | 62 |
| Bar Silver | 27 1-4 |

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Britannia arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 20.

Mail steamer India from Australia arrived.
Mail steamer Clyde from China arrived.

## HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 21.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For Judgment on Preliminary point.

188-99—Crawford B and Co—Shapurjee Burjorjee vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Vydina—Ardeshir H and D.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek vs Luxumon Govind—King and Cama.

Testamentary Suits.

11-99—Pestonjee R and K—Hemraj Ramji vs Bai Dewkavahu—Thakurdas D and C.
1-99—Mansuklal D and J—Mowji Dharamsey vs Nemchand Narronji and others—Bicknell M and M, and R P Mehta.
24-99—Little and Co—Raliatbai and others vs Valji Ratansi—In person.
25-99—B V N Kirtikar—Dharmajee Sunrayjee Nakwa vs Bhoodoobai widow—Ardeshir H and D.
26-99—K J Mantri—Bhawanishanker Wasudew Pathak vs Martand Purshotum Joshi—In person.
27-99—Muljee and R—Thakor Damjee Bhimjee and others vs Govindjee Bhowanjee—Tyabjee and Co.
29-99—Edgelow G and W—Jamnabai widow and others vs Bai Ujani widow—In person.
30-99—Chitnis M and M—Karsondas Ghellabhai vs Dulubram Sambumal Desai—Smetham B and N.
31-99—Nanu and H—Muljee Vussonjee vs Mootee Wagjee—Wadia and Co.

For Trial of Preliminary Issue.

540-99—Muljee and R—Luxmibai vs Vussonjee Madhowjee and others—Little and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

23-99—In person—Yakobethbai widow vs Bathebabai widow—Daphtary and F.
32-99—Manshukial D and J—Bhicajee vs Burjorjee Sorabjee Ashburner—Pestonjee R and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

168-97—Wadia and G—Motichand Tallakchand vs Maneckchand Kapurchand—Edgelow G and W.
384-99—Little and Co—Sakerbai and another vs Vullubdas Jamnadas and others—Mansuklal D and J.
614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fukroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Miya Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.
256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.
215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wg Co Ld and another—Nanu and H, Bhaishunker and K.
442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewjee vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.
459-99—Bhaishunker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.
76-93—Mansuklal D and J—Bai Dahi Alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.
376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
367-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.
486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.
563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.

## METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 19th December, 1899.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ... inches | 29·959 |
| Temperature of the Air ... degrees | 78·7 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 69·1 |
| Dew Point | 64·4 |
| Relative humidity of Air | 621 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) | 2·6 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ... degrees | 86·6 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | 72·0 |
| General Directions of wind* | N, E, ENE, NNW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles | 210 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

## LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JENKINS—December 20, at 23, Neppan Sea Road, Bombay, the wife of R A Arnold Jenkins, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ARCRAE—December 14, at Mussoorie, the wife of Marshall Macrae, of a son.
MORGAN—December 16, at Bara Banki, the wife of H T Morgan, C S, of a daughter.
SALEW—December 16, at Fort, Allahabad, the wife of George A Salew, Commissariat Transport Department, of a son.

DEATH.

METHVEN—November 12, at Saidpur, Marian, the beloved wife of William George Methven, N-B S Railway aged 39 years.

# The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1899.

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S assurance to the home public that there is no ground whatever for doubt or despondency about the present situation in South Africa, seems to have been called for by the chill which followed the hot fit in which the shouting multitude welcomed the conflict. As we have already pointed out, in no single battle has the mortality risen to anything approaching that of previous campaigns, in which armies of equal numbers have been engaged. The combination of the strategical offensive with the tactical defensive which has filled the German mind with admiration has guaranteed the three invested positions of Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking against any serious assault, and they are enabled to hold out indefinitely against superior numbers. We take leave to doubt whether a system which has such a fatal defect will universally revolutionise the military instructions of the Great Powers. A Continental General with unlimited food for cannon would carry such positions by assault without counting the cost. The offensive-defensive is admirably suited to the conditions in which the Boer Generals fight. But in the end superior numbers and stronger artillery must prevail. It could be wished that the reinforcements were more largely made up of Regiments of the line. The War Office would never send the auxiliary forces intended for Home defence to the seat of war if regular troops were available. Yeomanry, Militia and Volunteers, whatever their [illegible] and pluck, are not on the same plane as highly disciplined troops. The one consolation is that whatever the shortcomings the end, as Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman said, cannot be doubted, and the ultimate success of the British arms is certain.

A GOOD deal of unofficial information, especially from the London correspondent of the "Pioneer," enables us to supplement the details of the attempt to force the passage of the Tugela given in General Buller's despatch. The drifts were two miles apart, and there is nothing to explain why these were not attempted simultaneously by General Hart's and General Hildyard's Brigades. That would have given the one chance of success, if indeed under the circumstances there was even one chance. As it was, General Hart's Brigade advanced on the left after the six naval guns had shelled the whole of the Boer entrenchment across the river, and Fort Wyllie on the right above Colenso. General Hart succeeded in crossing the river but was subjected to such a heavy artillery and rifle-fire that his attack failed, and the Commander-in-Chief ordered him to withdraw. This was done with considerable difficulty, he having advanced so far into a position that proved untenable. Obviously the Boers were enabled to concentrate the whole of their fire on Hart's Brigade, being left unassailed on the right until he had withdrawn. Then the order was given to Hildyard to advance, and General Barton, crossing level ground, covered—presumably by the British artillery—reached the village of Colenso, which he carried at the point of the bayonet. The Boers thereupon directed their whole fire on the right wing, which their artillery raked from the extreme north. It was at this stage that General Buller heard that the two batteries of field artillery were out of action, Colonel Long having taken them to the bed of the Tugela, which was full of Boers. The enemy's Maxims and Nordenfeldts, commanding the plain in front of Colenso, were well served and did great execution. General Buller, seeing that Hildyard's Brigade had become the mark for the enemy's shells, ordered it to withdraw. The ambulance of the Colonial Volunteers brought in the wounded before six o'clock in the evening.

THE serious faults committed lie on the surface. With the exception of the shelling of the outposts of Colenso on the previous afternoon, to which the Boers wisely abstained from replying, no attempt was made to ascertain the exact position of the enemy, or the strength of his entrenchments, which were later on found to be impregnable. It is difficult to believe that the cavalry attempted to drive the Boers from their impregnable entrenched position on the bank of the river. The charge, as was inevitable, failed. If the two flank attacks had been delivered simultaneously, the Boers' fire would have been divided necessarily between the two Brigades, and neither of them would have been subjected to a concentrated fire which no troops could withstand. As always the men displayed conspicuous dash and tenacity, holding their ground in spite of the terrible fire directed upon them until they were ordered to retire. Certain military critics in London assume that Lord Roberts has been sent out to cover the appointment of Lord Kitchener to the real command. This is described as an astute and successful endeavour to leave powerful interests unruffled. It is more simple to believe that the Government sent out Lord Roberts because of his exceptional experiences of war in Afghanistan and on the Indian frontier, Lord Kitchener's successes were obtained over Dervishes on the plains of the Soudan. He is no doubt a highly gifted officer, with exceptional powers of organisation, though his record is not yet as long and varied as that of Field Marshal Lord Roberts, his senior alike in years and achievements.

THE report of the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., on the plague in Bombay for the year ending 31st May, 1899, has just been issued. Mr. Harvey in the introduction states that Part I. dealing with Administration has been written by Mr. J. H. Du Boulay, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner in charge of Plague Operations, whose previous experience as Deputy Municipal Commissioner and District Plague Officer marked him out as specially fitted for the difficult position he now holds and in which he has shown exceptional powers of organisation and a tact and sympathy which has won the confidence of the leaders of the different communities. The Commissioner pays a deserved tribute to the ability and experience of Colonel Wilkins, the Special Medical Officer in charge of the Municipal hospitals and camps, and to Colonel Weir, the Health Officer, Mr. Vincent, the late, and Mr. Kennedy, the present, Commissioners of Police, and Mr. Gell, the Deputy Commissioner. Though coercion was avoided as far as possible, yet the knowledge that the plague administration could rely on the hearty co-operation of the police authorities gave them a confidence they might otherwise have lacked. The attitude of the Corporation in very difficult circumstances is recognised as friendly, the discussions that have taken place from time to time never hampering or embarrassing the Plague Administration, while many members worked in their districts with great energy and gave assistance in other directions. Mr. DuBoulay's report begins with the noteworthy observation that since the plague showed itself in Bombay in August, 1896, there have been only eight days in which the official returns showed neither attacks nor deaths. There have since been three epidemics and a fourth is now beginning; but we have learned nothing as to why, notwithstanding all precautions, the plague assumes epidemic form in certain seasons and at other seasons, with the same measures in force, it relapses into relative inactivity. Its coming and going seems to be subject to a law of periodicity which preventive measures do not perceptibly influence, though they have apparently been efficacious in keeping the mortality within limits, of which there has been no previous example.

The Plague Committee, called into existence in March, 1897, with General Gatacre as chairman, was wound up in May, 1898. In June Mr. A. Cumine who had succeeded Sir James Campbell as Chairman of the Committee handed over charge of the plague operations to Mr. P. C. H. Snow, then Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. Harvey succeeded him a couple of months later, and on the same day Mr. Du Boulay and Colonel Wilkins were respectively given charge of the administration of Plague operations and of the medical charge of the hospital camps. The new regime relied on Volunteer Committees composed principally of influential Natives in the different wards. The military agency relied upon by General Gatacre was wholly dispensed with. The special object to be attained by the Committees was the discovery of plague cases. In October Mr. Harvey called attention to the fact that in some districts little or no help was given by the local committees and stated that if apathy or indifference were shown in the event of a recrudescence of the epidemic it would be necessary to substitute a more efficient agency:—"The answer to the question as to whether the present system will continue rests with the Committees themselves. They have accepted the responsibility of keeping the District Officers informed of cases of plague or suspicious illness, and have given them general assistance in the carrying out of the necessary sanitary measures; where this duty is loyally performed I should be sorry to propose any change." It cannot be said that the Committee, though many of them were zealous and hard-working, were conspicuously successful in detecting concealed plague cases. Lieutenant Warneford, in charge of the C or Market Division, gave it as his opinion that every plague case is concealed, and that it is only through the knowledge obtained from house-owners, neighbours, friends, medical attendants, or plague volunteers that plague officers get to know about the sickness, go to the house, and remove the sufferer to the hospital. It was only the haunting fear of the possibility of discovery that made a small proportion of the people remove plague-stricken friends or relatives to a hospital at once. These were called voluntary removals. They were about 20 or 30 per cent. of the whole. All other cases coming to the knowledge of the District Officers, while still alive or when dead, that is to say concealed cases, are 70 or 80 per cent. of the total. Those who could not bear the idea of sending their relatives to hospital, resorted to unimaginable means of deceiving the district staff. It twice happened that the officials on going to remove a patient, about whom they had received information, found that he had disappeared. They eventually discovered him in a tobacco-shop among the tobacco-leaves. In large houses, with many rooms which were carefully searched, no one would be found, in rooms carefully locked on the outside the occupants of which were stated to be out at work, plague patients would be discovered. In houses that were evacuated patients were found concealed in the lofts. A desire for concealment, in this officer's opinion, results from the wish of the patient himself to stay at home, and of his relatives, especially the women, to keep him under their own eyes, and care for him. They consider that he has more chance of recovery if they look after him in their own homes. Whether the plague infection attacks them and spreads to others is a matter they do not think about; if they did, it would not give them the slightest concern. He adds that were it not for the intervention of the district officers, the doctors and volunteers ninety-nine cases out of a hundred would be kept at home. Amongst the minor causes of concealment, is the fear that the family and the occupants of the whole house may be removed as contacts. They also dread the damaging of their property through disinfection. But the chief cause is the strong desire to keep the son or daughter, husband or wife, under their own care.

Mr. O. V. Muller, volunteer official Plague Hospital visitor, testifies to the extraordinary disinterestedness with which even a fellow-villager will give up his employment and go to take care of his friend stricken with plague. Family affection is even stronger. A Mahomedan day-labourer taken ill with plague and removed to the Mahomedan Plague Hospital, his wife and sister, with his two little children came all the way from the Satara District to nurse him. The journey cost them their last anna, and when he died, they were destitute. The Government fund enabled them to be sent home with provisions for a fortnight and a couple of blankets. Mr. C. C. James, who compiled Plague Charts from August, 1896, to the end of the third epidemic in May, 1899, sums up the statistical results of the three epidemics. The first was decidedly the worst, commencing the first week of December, and ending the last week of April, attaining its maximum in February, a death-rate of 225 per thousand on a population reduced by flight to 442,000. The total mortality for the five months was 31,618, of which 23,256 above the normal number, represent the mortality from plague. The second visitation reached epidemic proportions in the beginning of January, 1898, a fortnight later than the first. It attained a maximum of 365 per thousand in the third week of March in a population of 715,400. It took a fortnight longer to reach the maximum than its predecessor, and declined at the end of April. The total mortality of the four months of this epidemic was 29,509, of which 18,651 above the normal were due to plague. The third epidemic began at the end of the first week in January, 1899, and followed the course of the second, attained a maximum rate of 161·5 per thousand on a population of 774,500, sixty thousand more than that of the previous year. It came to an end only at the close of May, which gave it a duration of five months, when the plague mortality was 22,859, the mortality from all causes being 34,241. The plague during the third epidemic was not so virulent as the first, and did not attain as high a death-rate as the second. But it exceeded the latter in length and in the total mortality. It threw doubt upon the theory that plague disappears when the hot weather sets in, for it continued until almost the end of May. Mr. James draws the conclusion that the sleeping of a large proportion of the people out-of-doors in the hot weather is not such an important factor as is generally supposed. Each of the three epidemics set in as nearly as possible three months after the end of the monsoon. The fourth epidemic which is now upon us has not followed that rule, if rule it be. It is especially notable that each recrudescence of the plague has found the population more calm, and each successive year the panic that brought about the exodus from the city has diminished, until it has now reached apparently the vanishing point.

THE famine in the Bombay Presidency is now assuming serious proportions. Every week the number of persons on relief increases by thousands, the advance during the week ending December 9th totalling at over 82,000. Not only is grain at famine prices, causing great destitution, but the continued absence of rain is causing a water famine also. With the exception of one cent, which fell at Ahmednagar, not a single district had a drop of rain during the week, and in consequence it is impossible for cultivators to work on their holdings with a view to sowings for spring crops. With but few exceptions, all districts report the condition of the cattle as bad, and even where the animals have been fed in the past, the store of fodder is running short with a consequent deterioration in their condition. The increasing demand for labour has necessitated the opening of additional relief works, and at Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Sholapur, and Ahmednagar the new work is in connection with the improvement of tanks. At Sholapur the distress has become so acute that in addition the authorities are employing persons on the construction of roads. Distress is also deepening in the Nasik district, and at Ahmedabad there are now five relief works to which special civil officers have been appointed. An additional assignment of a lakh of rupees has just been made to the Commissioner, Southern Division, for takavi advances in the Karnatak districts, and it is satisfactory to note that a boring apparatus has been purchased for the Kaira district. This is to be used to assist the recipients of tagavi in the search for water. An increase in crime is the companion of famine, and with a view to prevent and suppress lawlessness, the police staff of the Panch Mahals has been strengthened.

THE Poona Cantonment Committee have ordered that the Grand Stand shall be taxed to the extent of ten per cent. of its valuation.

AN open-air concert was given at Poona on Sunday night, by the Shropshires, on their parade ground, on behalf of the wounded soldiers in the war and their families. It was a great success, about 2,000 people being present. The music was excellent. Colonel Collette announced that the men had subscribed Rs. 750 amongst themselves. The concert realised Rs. 713. All songs of a loyal and patriotic nature were vociferously received.

THE Sirmur State forces have offered one day's pay as a donation to the Transvaal War Fund. They are the first State troops to do so.

THE Viceroy, with Lady Curzon and the Members of the Viceregal Staff, reached Calcutta on Monday afternoon, and drove from Howrah to Government House under the usual observances of a public arrival. So closes a tour which, if necessarily shorn of many of the ceremonies and splendours of a Viceregal progress, is nevertheless recognised by the country as having been one of the most memorable and significant that any Viceroy has made for many a year.

AN affray is reported to have occurred between a party of soldiers of the 16th Lancers, who were out shooting, and some villagers near Umballa. Two of the soldiers ran away, but the third was beaten by the villagers with lathis, and had both his legs broken.

LATEST advices from the Assam Frontier state that the Mishmi Expeditionary Force has been supplemented by another detachment of Lakhimpore Military Police, and they will be employed on the line of communication and also on patrolling and escorting purposes.

IN continuation of the Notice, dated 20th instant, regarding subscriptions to the Lord Mayor's Fund, local treasurers are requested to forward all monies collected to Messrs. King, King & Co., Bombay, direct, forwarding only the list of subscribers to the Assistant Adjutant General, Command Head-Quarters, through this Office. The local treasurer for Bombay is Captain A. E. Aitken, D.-A.-A.-G., to whom it is requested subscriptions and lists of local subscribers may be sent.

SIR WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM, Foreign Secretary, arrived at Calcutta on Saturday, after having assumed charge of the Foreign Office, from Mr. Barnes at Lucknow. The latter proceeds to rejoin his appointment of Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

THE Viceregal drawing-room at Calcutta has been postponed from the 27th to the 29th instant. The changed date will be welcomed by the Calcutta public, as the annual Horse Show at Tallygunge—nowadays a great feature of the season—takes place on the 27th instant.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN, Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, arrived in Calcutta on Monday, on completion of his tour in Burma. Most of the provincial additional members of the Viceroy's Legislative Council are now in Calcutta ready for the 1st meeting of Council on Friday.

AN accident occurred at Lucknow, on Saturday morning, to Colonel Gartside Tipping of the 1st Bengal Lancers. His horse blundered badly on parade, throwing him heavily to the ground, and the Colonel's arm was very badly injured. It was so swollen and painful that the doctors were unable to ascertain the exact nature of the injuries.

THE Raja of Sirmur is undertaking mule-breeding on an extensive scale next year, under the direction of Major King.

AS now arranged General Tucker, who has been appointed to command the Seventh Division, will leave by steamer from Calcutta, starting on the 5th January, and calling at Madras. General Tucker has seen a great deal of service in South Africa, having been employed in the operations against Sekukuni in 1878, and commanding the 80th Regiment on the Swazi border in the Zulu War of 1879, as well as with Wood's column during the march through Zululand and in the engagement at Ulundi.

JOHN SCHRODER alias Roger Jones, a Eurasian, was charged at Calcutta before Mr. Pearson with being in possession and trying to pass a number of forged cheques purporting to be signed by Mr. Beresford, Secretary of the Calcutta Turf Club. It is stated that the accused made several attempts to pass these cheques, amounting to nearly Rs. 1,000. When arrested the prisoner was searched and on him was found a genuine copy of Mr. Beresford's signature. He has obtained a cheque book from the Bank of Bengal by means of a forged order. The prisoner, against whom there are several previous convictions, was remanded until the 29th instant.

THE Government of India has deferred according sanction to the estimate for lighting the Bangalore City Stations with electricity, on the ground of financial pressure and the necessity to give preference to works of a far more important and indispensable nature.

AT the Ordination for Priests and Deacons to be held at St. Paul's Cathedral on Christmas Eve, by the Metropolitan, eleven candidates will be presented by the Ven'ble the Archdeacon. This is quite an unprecedented number, so many candidates not having been presented at one and the same time for the past twenty-three years.

THE Cantonment Magistrate of Allahabad the other day passed the severe sentence of one month's imprisonment on a native cyclist who was brought up before him for riding without holding the handles; there had been no accident nor any approach to an accident, but the learned Magistrate considered "the very fact of a man's riding a bicycle in a crowded place with his hands off the handles is most dangerous." The cyclist appealed, however, and the sentence was altered to a fine of Rs. 30.

INFORMATION has been received in Colombo of another case of murder, this time at Mirigama, in the Hapitigam korale. It appears that the deceased, an ordinary villager, attempted to take liberties with his daughter-in-law, and on her complaining to her husband, he remonstrated with his father. The latter pulled out a *cattie* and went for his son, who picked up a loaded gun and shot his father dead on the spot. The son was arrested and pleaded justification, especially as the father was alleged to have committed incest with members of his own family. The usual criminal proceedings were taken by the Police Magistrate of Negombo against the accused.

THE German Colonial Society has resolved to petition the Government for the construction of a railway through Togoland, in order to open up that Colony.

THE Cabinet Council on Nov. 24, fixed the triennial Senatorial elections for Jan. 28. The reason for holding them at the end instead of the beginning of the month is that the sittings of the High Court may not be interrupted and that the outgoing Senators may not be detained in Paris during the election campaign. The Chamber on Nov. 27, by 480 votes to forty-four, agreed to the special credit of 60,000,000 frs. for the defence of the coasts and colonies. The discussion of the Foreign Office Estimates was then resumed, and various questions and criticisms were addressed to M. Delcasse.

THE currency Bill adopted by the Republican caucus committee of the House is published. While agreeing in most points with the forecasts, it goes beyond the expectation of the best friends of sincere finance. The "Evening Post," perhaps the soundest of the sound-money advocates in the daily Press, says the New York correspondent of the "Times," describes it as more thorough and effective than it had ventured to hope, especially in declaring that all interest-bearing obligations of the United States and all United States and Treasury notes should be payable in gold coin of standard fineness. Not less remarkable is a clause making all other obligations, public and private, payable in the same gold coin. It is understood that the measure was adopted unanimously in the committee.

THE proceedings in the Paris High Court have continued throughout the week, and further violent scenes have occurred. Absolute want of dignity and decorum are the chief features of the sittings. Again and again the proceedings are interrupted by noisy interferences on the part of the prisoners. The counsel engaged in their defence seem to delight in adopting a flippant attitude towards the Senators, and especially towards the Procureur-General, and, finally, certain Senators, by complaining of the attitude of their confreres, have not added to the tranquillity of the proceedings.

MR. R. W. WOOD, of Madison, Wisconsin, U.S., has devised a new form of pseudoscope by which the left eye can see an object from the point of view of the right eye and *vice versa*. It is quite simple, and illustrated in *Science*.

MRS. JANE H. OAKLEY (now described as Hon. Vice-President of the Navy League) is at it again in the advertisement columns of the *Times*, and following the fashion set by her fellow poets, she now declares that her poems possess "no copyright." This time we are given "Lines suggested by the Rear-Admiral Dupont's views of the British Naval Power." The argument is that England in "early times" had enough intelligent anticipation to see that if mistress of the ocean she would also be mistress of the world. Result:

> A splendid Naval Force she proudly shows.
> Our command of the seas is thus summarised:
>
> All sea routes leading to her central heart
> That give her life, she watches at each gate.
> Two stations placed, on all these thirty lines,
> Holding these ever, with a grip like fate.

England's heart is clearly a very complex organisation. Finally we are told that we "boldly" defy the universe, though it is (with great fairness) admitted that we could not beat the united world:

> All Europe's Fleets, alone, could her subdue,
> Increased, improved, united as allies!

But we hope that this is not a prelude intended to suggest that the Navy ought to be increased so as to make us strong enough to "lick creation."

THE South Australian Ministry was defeated on a motion for the adjournment, which was accepted as a vote of want of confidence. After the defeat Mr. Kingston asked the Governor to dissolve Parliament, but this his Excellency declined to do. The Ministry thereupon resigned. Mr. Burgoyne has relegated the formation of a new Cabinet to Mr. Solomon. The Turner Ministry has been heavily defeated in the Victorian Assembly on an item in the Estimates increasing the salary of the Speaker. The majority was largely composed of Ministerialists. At a meeting of the Queensland Legislative Assembly, the Hon. James Dickson, the Premier, announced the resignation of the Cabinet. Mr. Dawson subsequently informed the House that he had been requested by the Lieutenant-Governor to form an Administration, and that he had undertaken the task.

THE Press Association's Glasgow correspondent states that the threatened difficulty in the Scotch steel trade has been satisfactorily adjusted. At a private meeting of the conciliation board for the manufactured steel trade of Scotland on Nov. 30, it was agreed to advance wages 5 per cent. from December 3. The men have accepted the offer.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

An official notification from the War Office states that nothing fresh has been received from General Gatacre.

General French, on the 18th, shelled Jasfontein farm, three miles to the east of the enemy's position, and the New Zealanders occupied a farm on an adjacent hill unopposed.

The Boers then opened fire at 5,000 yards and advanced to the attack.

General French having reconnoitred to the North ordered the retirement of his force.

### CASUALTIES AT COLENSO.

The following additional casualties occurred at Colenso. Lieutenants Tufnell and Vesey, of the West Surrey Regiment, severely wounded.

### THE TUGELA BATTLE.

Accounts received up to the evening of the 15th instant show that though the British guns were abandoned at the Tugela River, it is doubtful whether the Boers captured them.

A Boer report, dated the 16th, mentions the capture of two guns and thirteen waggons of ammunition, besides 208 prisoners.

### RAISING OF A MOUNTED INFANTRY.

LONDON, DEC. 20.

It is officially announced that the Government raises for service in South Africa a Mounted Infantry, and that the force will be named "The Imperial Yeomanry."

It will consist of Companies of 120.

### AN INFANTRY OF VOLUNTEERS.

The Government will also raise an Infantry of Volunteers in order to supply one Company of 114 for each Line Battalion in South Africa.

These Companies will generally replace the Mounted Infantry of the Line Battalions.

### THE "BRAEMAR CASTLE" REQUISITIONED.

The Government has requisitioned the s. s. Braemar Castle.

### HORSE BATTERIES FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

The steamer Manchester Corporation has left Southampton for South Africa with two Horse batteries.

### SPEECH BY SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

### NO GROUND FOR DOUBT OR DESPONDENCY.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, speaking at Aberdeen last night, said that there was no ground whatever for doubt or despondency owing to the present situation in South Africa.

The end, he declared, cannot be doubted, and that success to the British arms was certain.

The Right Honourable gentleman deprecated criticism on the conduct of the gallant British Generals who were prosecuting the campaign.

### SIRDAR KITCHENER.

Her Majesty's Cruiser Isis, of the Mediterranean Squadron, has gone to Alexandria to take Lord Kitchener to the Cape.

### YEOMANRY AND MILITIA GAZETTED TO THE REGULARS.

LONDON, DEC. 19.

A number of Yeomanry and Militia Officers have been gazetted to Cavalry and Line Regiments at home and abroad.

### FIVE-INCH GUNS FOR THE CAPE.

Eight five-inch guns with specially light carriages for flying column purposes have been ordered to be ready for shipment to-morrow.

### MORE TRANSPORTS CHARTERED.

The Liners Cymric and Britannic have been chartered by Government.

## THE TUGELA REVERSE.

### HOW THE BOERS WERE HANDLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 20.

An "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, December 19th, says that notwithstanding General Gatacre's opinion, considerable doubt is expressed at Queenstown regarding the fidelity of the guides who led his army to Stormberg. If faithless, they paid dearly for their treachery, for both were found shot in the retreat.

General Gatacre is now adopting the most stringent measures to prevent espionage.

The "Times" special correspondent wires that at the Tugela fight, Generals Hildyard's and Hart's divisions opened fire at seven. General Hart attacked until ten o'clock, and his men advanced over absolutely open ground in face of a tremendous fire from masked batteries and rifle-pits. In spite of this the gallant Dublins crossed the river, but were obliged in the end to retreat.

Colonel Barton reached the bank, but was unable to hold the position in the teeth of the enemy's fire. Lord Dundonald, at the head of the mounted infantry, gallantly attacked Klangwana hill, but was repulsed. The Boers were magnificently handled, and no army in the world could have dislodged them from the extremely strong position they occupied and defended like veterans.

### LORD ROBERT'S STAFF.

It is understood that Colonel Neville Chamberlain joins Lord Roberts' Staff in South Africa.

### INDIAN TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

No confirmation has been received here of the report of more troops from India being about to be sent to South Africa.

### DESCRIPTION OF TUGELA BATTLE.

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

### FOREIGN OPINION.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 20.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer*, wiring from London, December 20, states :—

The *Argus* correspondent, describing the battle of Tugela, says the Naval guns shelled Fort Wyllie, above Colenso, and the whole line of Boer entrenchments under Grobler's Kloof across the river, forcing the enemy to disclose their position. A heavy Artillery duel followed. General Hart on the left was forced to retire, suffering considerable losses. His Brigade retired in good order. Simultaneously General Barton advanced towards Colenso across the level ground covered by Artillery. He took the village at the point of the bayonet under a raking fire from Fort Wyllie. A gallant effort was made to drive the Boers from their impregnable entrenched position on the bank of the Tugela by the Cavalry on the right flank ; but was unsuccessful. The enemy's Artillery was served accurately, the Maxim and Nordenfeldt fire commanding the plain before Colenso did much damage. The latter part of the fight concentrated mainly on the right wing, which the Boers were shelling from the extreme right. Our force retired and returned to Camp, all the wounded being removed from the field before 6 o'clock by the Colonial Volunteers' ambulance. The troops are in excellent spirits.

The Stock Exchange opened steadily yesterday but large sales of important securities brought Consols lower than they have been for the last six years. At present the figure is below 99. Paris operators also in the Kafir market have discontinued their purchases with the result that there has been a slump in Africans. General uneasiness prevails. The appointments of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener have met with universal approval in the press, both at home and abroad. Everyone testifies to Lord Roberts' popularity in the Army and to Lord Kitchener's great powers of organization.

The American papers agree that England is prepared for every eventuality. "She stood by us last year : We stand by her now."

General Buller wires to-day in a re-assuring strain, though the heat is excessive. Scarcity of water compels him to remain on the bank of the river.

The Eastern Telegraph Company reports that a cyclone at Mozambique has impaired the Delagoa Cable.

Twenty-one transports are due at the Cape before January 18th.

The German papers are amazed at the grit and valour displayed by our officers and men. They prophesy that the Boer combination of the strategical offensive with the tactical defensive must universally revolutionise military instructions. The Paris papers recognise that Wolseley's School has been completely superseded.

Military critics in London applaud the astuteness of the Government in covering the appointment of Lord Kitchener by that of Lord Roberts, thus leaving powerful interest unruffled. The authorities have long recognised the necessity of appointing an assistant to General Buller, but the latter, after weighing the claims of Lord Kitchener and Sir Francis Grenfell, shelved the matter, whereupon the authorities moved. I believe Lord Kitchener, whose influence at Hatfield, is enormous, urgently sought command in the present campaign.

The Mauritius Legislative Council has, on the motion of the Hon. Ledezio, C.M.G., decided to vote a sum of £2,000 for the wounded soldiers in South Africa. A public subscription is also to be opened, and already money is coming in in spite of the bad times caused by plague and the falling-off in the sugar trade.

## THE BANK OF BENGAL ADDRESSES THE GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 20.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal have reported to Government against any large increase in capital of the Presidency Banks, but are in favour of their being permitted to deal in assisted railway and district board securities, also to borrow outside India and obtain loans from the reserve treasuries and paper currency reserve. They also notice favourably the practice obtaining in other countries of meeting exceptional demands for money for local purposes by issuing additional fiduciary notes from central banks.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel E. Balfe, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Punjab, has been appointed Judge Advocate-General in India, in succession to Colonel Macmullen, Major R. F. Anderson succeeding Colonel Balfe.

The Committee appointed to consider the question of the further decentralisation of business at army head-quarters have submitted their report, which is now under consideration with the Government of India.

Lieutenant Mr. W. B. Huddleston, R. F. M., has been selected for appointment of Assistant Port Officer, Calcutta.

Captains E. A. Edgell and R. E. T. Money Shewan and Lieutenants J. E. Craster and L. T. Gillespie, all R. E.s, are posted for famine duty at Bombay.

It is now settled that General Wodehouse succeeds General Tucker in the Command of Secunderabad ; Colonel Leach, R.E., commands the Presidency District, vice General Wodehouse ; while Colonel A. G. Creagh, C.B., is appointed to succeed General Macdonald in the Sirhind Command.

## OPIUM PROSECUTION AT ANAND.

ANAND, DEC. 20.

The Assistant Collector of Kaira Mr. Rustom Pestonjee Jehangeer, conducted the prosecution of a man, named Vithal Lala, who lives in Baroda, and six others, on a charge of possessing and selling twenty-two pounds of smuggled opium. The case was heard before Khan Bahadur Bomanjee Eduljee Modi, who found Vithal and three of the other accused guilty, and sentenced them to eight months' rigorous imprisonment each. One man was discharged, and the two remaining were given one month each.

A further case was dealt with and a Hindu was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, for possessing five pounds of smuggled opium.

## CAPTURE OF OUTLAWS.

LAHORE, DEC. 18.

On December 6th, Mr. Rennie, Assistant Commissioner of Thal, succeeded in capturing two well-known outlaws. Knowing them to be in hiding at Billam Khel, a village just across the border, he ordered the maliks to give them up threatening them with a heavy fine if his demand was not complied with. After some hesitancy they agreed to do so. It was decided that the maliks should entice the outlaws to a certain spot in the village, and that Mr. Rennie should take them by force. Everything took place as arranged. Mr. Rennie, accompanied by a few sowars, made a dash into the village at the time agreed upon and the outlaws and their friends were quite taken by surprise. For a minute it looked as if there would be a fight, but luckily for the small party the maliks succeeded in restraining the younger men. Many rifles were raised, but no shot was fired. Mr. Rennie promptly seized his prisoners, and made good his retirement as quickly as possible.—*Pioneer.*

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THE "Deutsche Kolonial Zeitung" publishes an autograph letter from the Emperor William to the German Colonial Society, dated 18th inst., and addressed to Duke Johann Albrecht of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. In this communication his Majesty, after warmly thanking the society for its congratulations upon the acquisition of the Samoan island by Germany, expresses the hope that with the help of God the German colonies, sustained by the intelligent and self-sacrificing solicitude of the German people and supported by a strong fleet, may in peaceful competition with other nations advance on the road to prosperous development, and prove a blessing to the German Fatherland.

THE first-class cruiser Gromoboi, which was recently constructed at St. Petersburg, and which was sent to the harbor of Cronstadt to complete her armament, grounded on a sandbank on her way to that port in the Maritime Canal, where she still lies. The naval authorities lost no time in taking all necessary measures for promptly refloating the vessel, but it is feared that she may meet with the fate of the cruiser Rossia, which grounded on a sandbank in the harbour of Cronstadt in 1896. In this case the refloating of the vessel cost 37,000 roubles. The position of the Rossia was, however, less serious than that of the Gromoboi owing to the difficulty created by the freezing of the Maritime Canal.

## DEATH OF MR. NOWROJEE NASARWANJEE WADIA.

THE death of Mr. Nowrojee Nasarwanjee Wadia, C.I.E., deprives the Parsee community of one of its most conspicuous members and the Parsee poor of a warm-hearted friend and supporter. He died on Tuesday, away from his home, at Bournemouth, in the fiftieth year of his age ; and the announcement of his death, which was received by telegram, has occasioned deep sorrow in the large circle of his friends and relations in this country. It was about a year ago that Mr. Nowrojee, under pressing medical advice, proceeded to England for the benefit of his health ; and his friends regret that the anticipations formed regarding his ultimate recovery have not been realised. Mr. Nowrojee was a favourite of fortune. From the position of superintendent of some of Sir Dinshaw M. Petit's mills, his great energy and unceasing perseverance raised him in the course of a few years to a high position. He was several times nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in the time of Lord Reay, whose good opinion he had gained, and was also appointed a Government member on the Municipal Corporation. Latterly, in recognition of his benefactions to the Parsee community he was selected as a trustee of the Parsee Punchayet Charitable Funds, a coveted and honoured position among the Parsees. Mr. Nowrojee was agent in Bombay for some of the largest mill machinery manufacturers in England, and had also started a mill on his own account, which has turned out a very profitable undertaking. To the deceased as its honorary and working secretary for a number of years, much of the success of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute was due. He was connected with many of the public institutions of the city, and his loss will be widely felt.

Mr. Nowrojee Wadia was born in 1849, and when only eleven years of age was sent to a school near Liverpool, where he received the rudiments of a thoroughly good English education. Having a natural liking for mechanics, he joined the Royal Mills as assistant engineer to his father. His first venture was the designing and constructing of machinery for paper-making, but this turned out to be unsuccessful. Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit secured the services of Mr. Wadia in 1874 and he was subsequently appointed as manager of the mills built and purchased by the firm. Afterwards he designed and built several others, notably the National, the Neriad, the Dhun, the E. D. Sassoon, the David, the Presidency, Currimbhoy and Wadia, Indo-China, Tricumlal, Jehangir Wadia, and Calicut Mills. His reputation as an engineer was further enhanced by his designing and erecting one of the largest engines in the world for the Manockjee Petit Mills. It was Mr. Wadia who introduced the manufacture of hosiery and sewing thread to India, and this was followed by the establishment, in 1880, of a dye-manufactory at Mahim. In connection with the promotion of technical education he has always been an energetic worker. He worked hard with the assistance and encouragement of Lord Reay and Sir Frank Forbes Adam, the then President of the Chamber of Commerce, to utilise the munificence of Sir Dinshah Petit and others to advantage. He thus secured much of the machinery for the workshops of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute as a gift, and acted in the capacity of Honorary Secretary to the Board until the time of his departure to Europe in December last year.

As a member of the Municipal Corporation Mr. Wadia rendered important services to the city. He served on the Building By-laws Committee, the House-Connections Committee, the Health Department Reorganization Committee, and the Disposal of the Town Sweepings Committee, and the many suggestions and recommendations he made at the meetings connected with these bodies were generally adopted by the Corporation. It was he who got the Corporation to pass a resolution for the appointment of a Commission to enquire into the sanitary condition of Bombay and showed great concern for the conservancy of the town. The Millowners' Association claimed him as one of the most active and energetic members of that body and appointed him one of their Committee [illegible] secutively for fifteen years. His advice as an [illegible] was always sought by the Committee. His continuous and valuable services to the Association procured him the office of the Vice-President of that body, which he filled with tact and ability till the time of his departure from Bombay. As a Port Trustee, Mr. Wadia took an intelligent interest in the general advancement and prosperity of the Trust and the officials eagerly sought his advice.

Mr. Wadia was appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in the time of Lord Reay, and his services were so far appreciated that he was thrice re-appointed to the office. Mr. Wadia was connected with numerous educational institutions and served on various hospital committees, of some of which he was the chairman. He was a director of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, a member of the Committee of the Fergusson College and the Victoria High School, at Poona and the Zoroastrian Girls' School Association. He largely contributed to the funds of the Fergusson College, the Sirdar Nusserwanjee Zoroastrian Girls' High School, Poona, Victoria High School, Poona, Poor Boys' Seminary, and the Sangamner English School. The deceased was a member of the committee of the Parsee Maternity Hospital, to the endowment of which he contributed Rs. 18,500, and maintained five beds at an average cost of about a hundred rupees per month. He was a member of the Board of the Bombay Native Dispensary, the Free Dispensary at Khandala, which has been maintained by him at a cost of about Rs. 600 a year, the Lowjee Wadia Dispensary, the Leper Home and the Nurses Home. At the time of his departure for Europe the students of the Technical Institute presented Mr. Wadia with an address on the Bunder, in replying to which he thanked the students for their kind feelings and wishes. He assured them that he had their interests always at heart, and that the chief object of his life was to improve the prospects of those who took advantage of the education given by the Institute.

The deceased leaves behind him a widow and three sons, who are now managing their father's business. As a mark of respect to his memory the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution and other Parsee establishments were closed yesterday. All the Port and Port Trust flags were hoisted half-mast.

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, Commander G. Klansberger, arrived in harbour yesterday with the following passengers :—

FROM TRIESTE.

| | |
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| Sir Edward Buck | Mr and Mrs Sztaja |
| Mr and Mrs R P Wilder and children | Mr G Bettoni |
| Mrs M Woodhouse | Mr A Bodmer |
| Mrs T Koenig | Rev A Voth |
| Miss E F E Bernard | Rev J Bucher |
| Miss H Dawson | Rev G Vigier |
| Sister M Pleth | Mr F Anderson |
| Sister M L Karl | Mr M Denso |
| Lt Col F F MacCartie | Mr Beresford |
| Dr H L Beals | Lt J G Jennings |
| Rev B Opgenkl in | Mr A Minck |
| Rev P Hoffmann | Mr A C Argheropulo |
| Rev H Tillmann | Mr Sasi Kumar Hesch |

FROM PORT SAID—Mr E S Stevens

FROM SUEZ.

Mr T Agelasto  Mr F Zambelli

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A MEETING was held on Nov. 25, at the Ministry of Education, Paris, under the presidency of M. Leon Bourgeois, to take the preliminary steps for organising an international meeting or assembly in connection with the Paris Exhibition of 1900. The English section of the committee was represented by Professor Geddes, of St. Andrews University. Many eminent Frenchmen have joined the committee, and representatives of Belgium and other nations are also taking part in the movement. During the Exhibition the committee will organise lectures in different languages to enhance the educational value of the gathering. The Assembly will also provide skilled guidance to the Exhibition, and to the principal museums and places of historic or scientific interest in Paris. M. Horancourt has placed at the disposal of the committee the Conference Hall of the Museum of Sculpture at the Trocadero. The museum and other buildings of the Sorbonne will also be open to members of the Assembly.

## PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

### THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

MR. W. L. HARVEY, I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, in submitting his report on plague in Bombay to the plague Commissioner says :—The report deals with general plague measures in the City, and has been written by Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I. C. S., Deputy Commissioner in charge, Plague Operations, and the second portion of the report relates to Hospitals.

The assistance rendered by a number of gentlemen has been recognized in the report, and I heartily endorse the remarks therein contained. I have only now to bring to the notice of Government the services of those officers who have not already been mentioned. Since the 12th August 1898 all plague measures in the City, with the exception of the control of Hospitals, have been under the direction of Mr. DuBoulay whose previous experience as Deputy Municipal Commissioner and success as a District Plague Officer had marked him out as specially fitted for the difficult post he now holds. He has throughout carried on the duties of that office with the most indefatigable zeal and devotion, and his tact and resource have frequently succeeded in overcoming difficulties which seemed almost insuperable. The numerous improvements which he has been able to effect in the existing system of work—and I would specially mention the difficult problem of death registration—illustrates the thoroughness of his supervision and his admirable powers of organization and the fact that while strictly enforcing the orders of Government he has won the confidence of the volunteers, and leaders of all Communities, bear eloquent testimony to the sympathetic consideration towards the people which has always been a marked feature of his administrative work.

In Colonel Wilkins, D.S.O., Special Medical Officer the city has had the benefit of the services of an officer of great ability and experience. His management of Municipal Hospitals and Camps left nothing to be desired, and his advice and guidance were much appreciated by the managers of similar private institutions. Government have already recognized Colonel Wilkins' services during the last epidemic in Government Resolution No. 3267-P., dated 15th May 1899, and it is a matter of congratulation that he has again been posted to Bombay in the same capacity as before.

#### WORK DONE BY OFFICIALS.

I would specially commend to the notice of Government the excellent service done by the officer in charge of Districts. The burden of carrying out the measures now in force rests on them, and on their energy, tact, and sympathy depends the measure of success to be achieved. Their duties during the continuance of the epidemic have been most loyally performed, and while some officers have shown greater aptitude than others all have endeavoured by patience and an unsparing devotion to work which is always monotonous and frequently difficult and irksome to attain the end in view. It is impossible to over-estimate the value of their services, and the fact that complaints have been of comparatively rare occurrence demonstrates the thoroughness of their control over the large establishments subordinate to them. Some of our most experienced officers—Lt. Keogh, Lt. Strong, Lt. Firth, Lt. Warneford Sirdar, Mahomed, Capt. Lewis have been claimed for other duties and Government have already recorded their appreciation of their merits in Government Resolutions of the others who have served for considerable portion of the year, I would particularly mention Lieutenants French and Brackenbury as having well deserved the confidence placed in them.

I have had every reason to be satisfied with the staff working under the District Officers. It is composed as follows :—Dr. Shroff—Acting Divisional Health Officer. Dr. Malegamwalla, Dr. Britto, Deputy Health Officers. Dr. Dady Barjore, Dr. Jayaker, Dr. Fazal Ahmed, Dr. Kapadia, Dr. Abadan, Dr. R.V. Patel, Dr. Contractor, Dr. Bardi, Dr. Munshi, Sectional Medical Officers. Mr. C. J. Clark, Khan Saheb Sayed Nisar Husein of the Bombay Customs Department. Their work is of a trying nature and for its proper performance demands a high standard and carefulness, self-restraint, and devotion. The officers noted above deserve especial mention.

The Health Department has been relieved of much of the duty it formerly had to perform in connection with plague, but Colonel Weir's advice and assistance have always been freely and readily given—and he and the Divisional Health Officers deserve the greatest credit for the efficient state in which they maintained their establishments during the severe and trying circumstances of the epidemic.

I have received at all times the greatest aid from Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., and M. Kennedy, Commissioners of Police, and from Mr. H. G. Gell, Deputy Commissioner of Police. It was fortunately unnecessary to use coercion to any great extent, but the knowledge that we could rely on the hearty co-operation of the police authorities enabled us to work with a confidence that woud otherwise have been absent.

The attitude of the Corporation placed, as it was, in a somewhat difficult position, has been of a friendly character, and the discussions that have taken place on various points connected with Plague Administration have never been calculated to hamper or embarrass. Many of the individual members have worked with the greatest energy in their districts and many have assisted in other directions. I have already had the pleasure of bringing their names to the notice of Government.

#### INTRODUCTION TO REPORT.

Since plague first became established in Bombay, there have only been 8 days on which the Official Returns showed no attacks or deaths. Of these 7 occurred in the month of July 1897, and 1 in August of the same year. It is not therefore necessary, in dealing with the past epidemic, to search for its origin outside the limits of Bombay. How the disease spreads from man to man, why at certain seasons, in spite of all that can be done, it assumes epidemic proportions, and why, again, at other seasons, with precisely the same measures in force it relapses into comparative inactivity, are subjects about which we are little wiser now than we were at the end of the first epidemic. It might be urged that, with a numerosu staff so long and persistently engaged on plague duty there should be a mass of material available for the elucidation of such questions ; but the conditions of plague administrations offer few facilities for scientific observation, and it is an experience common to most of those who have come in contact with plague, that their knowledge seems to contract as their experience widens. The scientific problems connected with the disease will, no doubt, be fully dealt with in the report of the Indian Plague Commission. This report will be confined to the facts of the last epidemic, its progress, and the measures taken to deal with it, with a few remarks on the results of those measures, so far as can be gathered from the limited and unreliable data available.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

Government, in their resolution of 27th may 1898, transferred the responsibility of plague administration in Bombay from the Plague Committee to the Municipal Commissioner, under the direct control of the Plague Commissioner. They further provided for the appointment of a Special Deputy Commissioner and Special Medical Officer. The month of May was occupied in winding up the affairs of the Plague Committee, and Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., who had relieved Sir J. Campbell, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., as Chairman of the Committee, actually handed over charge of plague operations to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., on the 7th June 1898 ; Mr. W. L. Harvey, I.C.S., relieved Mr. Snow on the 20th August.

#### MEASURES ADOPTED.

In addition to the more general measures, *viz.*, removal of the sick to hospitals, observation of contacts and evacuation and disinfection of affected houses, particular attention is being paid to the following subjects :—(*a*) Inoculation is being encouraged. (*b*) Rats are being destroyed. (*c*) Arrangements have been made for the local preparation of Lustig's serum. (*d*) The different communities are being moved and assisted to start health camps and hospitals of their own. (*e*) Arrangements have been made for tile-turning. (*f*) A systematic survey of houses in the City is being made with a view to their sanitary improvement.

The regulations regarding the segregation of contacts have been materially relaxed, and they are permitted to attend to their ordinary duties on the sole condition of returning to camp in the evening.

#### THE LOCALITIES ATTACKED BY PLAGUE.

Lieutenant Brackenbury in charge of Mandvi and Chukla makes the following interesting observations :—"Except in a few instances, up to the middle of March, the disease attacked the people not the houses. Those people escaped whom the landlord compelled to live under sanitary conditions, and only in those houses where no one was allowed to come and live without being asked where he came from. In this way they prevented the infection being introduced, or, when it was introduced, spreading. During the months of March and April, when the disease attacked the houses (through rats), scarcely any of the houses built over godowns escaped. These godowns and the houses over them are always infested with rats. It was most remarkable that in Mandvi, while all the people were coming to me with tales of rats dying, and I was finding how useless it was sending only patients out of the house to stop the spread of the disease, in Chukla I heard no such stories, and I found that if I sent the patient to hospital as I had been doing, this measure was quite sufficient to prevent further cases. There are no godowns underneath the houses in Chukla. When the disease attacked houses, it seemed to attack all alike,—badly ventilated, dark, overcrowded chawls in which poor Ghattis live as well as the large airy buildings of the richer merchants."

So much for Mandvi and Chukla. Speaking of Bombay as a whole of the epidemic seems to have begun this year smouldering in insanitary spots, then laying hold of them—first one, then another—gradually tightening its grip upon them—making little excursions from them and then suddenly flaring up into a general blaze all over the district attacked. There is a consensus of opinion among the District officers that want of light and ventilation, over crowding, filth and dampness, and defective drainage—in a word defective sanitation—were almost universal characteristics of the localities chiefly attacked but exceptions to this were numerous

#### INFLUENCE OF RATS.

It is exceedingly difficult to obtain any precise information, either about the movements of, or the mortality among, rats. A certain proportion of the more enlightened realised that the finding of dead rats upon their premises indicated the presence of danger, and hurried to give information to the District Officer with view to the place being disinfected ; there were others who realised the danger and ran away from it, but deliberately abstained from giving any information so as to avoid disinfection. But the greater number either did not realize or preferred to take the risk, and simply ignored the death of rats.

#### EUROPEANS ATTACKED.

The number of Europeans who have been attacked with plague during past epidemics has been markedly small, and in a large number of the cases that have occurred among them the attacks have been preceded by the finding of dead rats in their residences. This has been especially the case in Elphinstone Circle, which has produced more European cases than any other single locality. On this subject the District Health Officer, Dr. Cayley, wrote on 12th May 1899 :—"The only part of Bombay practically in which Europeans have suffered to any extent from plague has been Elphinstone Circle. This, in my opinion, is due to the fact that there are double floors to these buildings, in which rats swarm. The space beween the floors is foul. There were cases of plague in the house in question last year, as well as this year. The same is likely to recur next year unless something is done, I have looked at several of the houses where plague has occurred. They are mostly clean, light and airy. The double floors with the facilities they give for the breeding of rats are the main points in which these houses differ from other European houses, and I am confident that this is the cause of these houses being infected with plague." In view of these facts it was decided to call upon the owners of these houses to do away with the double floors.

#### THE CLASSES MOST LIABLE TO PLAGUE.

The people who suffered most were those who lived among the most insanitary surroundings, in other words the poorer classes. Capt. Pritchard writes :—"Their habits are often dirty and unclean, even the food they eat and their manner of eating. The ordinary duties which nature necessarily imposes upon all alike are executed by them often in the very room in which they sleep and eat, and almost as much of this is done inside as outside, to a distance of within a few paces of the house." Their standard of living is lower, their food not so good or plentiful, and they are handicapped in the power of resistance to the disease ; Mussulmans, on the whole, suffered less than Hindus, and had a greater chance of recovery. The Khojas especially—a well-to-do and cleanly community—were very lightly touched ; but a considerable proportion of them have at various times been inoculated. Of high-caste Hindus, those from Gujarat seem specially liable to the disease. Until, however, the Health Department Returns are tabulated, any accurate analysis of the incidence of plague upon particular communities is not possible. The comparative immunity of Europeans continued. Some officers have noticed that people living on ground floors and in attics suffered more than others. This may possibly be due to the greater dampness of the one, the overcrowding and want of ventilation of the other ; more probably to the fact that rats mostly frequent the ground floor and roof.

#### COMPARISON OF EPIDEMIC WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

The mortality chart for Bombay shows how the ascending curve of mortality was later than in previous years, so that the hot weather was established by the time it reached its maximum. That maximum was higher than in either 1896-97 or 1897-98, but the high level period lasted for three weeks only against seven in the first year and six in the second ; and the decline began at the same time as in 1897-98. The medical officers in Bombay have noticed that during the year under report the virulence of the disease, the rapidity of its course in the individual patient, and the case mortality were greater than ever before ; and the enlargement of the lymphatic glands, which has attached to plague the epithet bubonic, was very slight or altogether absent in a very much larger proportion of cases. These were general impressions.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, Dr. N. N. Katrak presided, and there were also present Professor Muller, Mr. H. Kennedy, Dr. Viegas, Dr. Balchandra Krishna, Mr. K. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, and Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya.

#### THE USE OF PIPE-WATER.

The Commissioner reported on the 18th instant :—"I have the honour to state that, with a view to economise the use of pipe water from the Municipal lakes as much as possible, I have issued instructions that all minor roads should be watered only once a day until further orders, and that the main roads should be watered as sparingly as possible and not profusely. I have also given instructions that all such roads as may be quite close to public wells on which Persian wheels may now be existing, and in which there may be no hydrants, should now be watered by means of water drawn from these wells after repairing such of the wheels as could be put in order at a reasonable expense." The letter was recorded.

#### AN APPOINTMENT.

The Secretary reported that he had received a number of applications with regard to a Rs. 50 appointment in the Corporation and Standing Committee offices.

Mr. Mulji proposed that the Secretary be requested to report on the applications.

Professor Muller moved that applications for the post should be invited from outsiders also.

Dr. Viegas was of opinion that the selection be confined to employes in the service of the Municipality.

The Commissioner said that it was but fair that Municipal servants in the other departments should be given the opportunity to apply for vacancies in the Corporation office.

After some discussion, Mr. Mulji's proposition was carried.

#### SOLICITOR'S BILLS.

Mr. K. N. Wadia proposed that all bills of the Municipal Solicitors be sent to the Taxing Master for being taxed.

Dr. Bhalchandra and Mr. Mulji opposed the motion and spoke highly of the services of the present Municipal Solicitors.

Mr. Wadia here withdrew his proposition ; and after transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned till Thursday, the 28th inst., at 4 p.m.

## MILITARY NOTES.

The following appointment has been made :—

11th Bengal Infantry—Lieutenant L H Abbott, from the 3rd Bengal Infantry, to be Wing Officer. (The appointment of Lieutenant Williams, of the 17th Bengal Infantry, to the 11th Bengal Infantry is cancelled).

The following Second-Lieutenants of the Unattached List have been posted to the Native Regiments specified :—Second Lieutenants C. J. G. Birds to the 7th Madras Infantry ; and C. R. C. Sandys, to the 17th Bengal Infantry. Lieutenants L. A. E. Ollivant, Royal Fusiliers, and Johnson, Lincolnshire Regiment, have been selected for appointment to the Chinese Regiment, and proceed to Wei-hai-wei at once.

VETERINARY-COLONEL THOMSON, having returned from leave to England, has resumed his appointment as Principal Veterinary Officer in India, relieving Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel Reilly, who reverts to Madras.

CAPTAIN H. BONHAM-CARTER has been appointed Commandant of the Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers.

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A DISCOVERY just made at the Beaujon Hospital is causing a grave scandal in the Parisian medical world. The examination papers just completed by the students had been transferred to the hospital and placed in special boxes to await a conference of the examiners. The other day it was discovered that two large holes had been bored, through which the papers had been saturated with sulphuric acid and utterly destroyed. The police declare that the guilty person or persons must be medical students. By this occurrence the candidates for diplomas will be delayed until February 1900.

THE military safe so mysteriously stolen at the station of the Southern Railway at Digne has not been traced. The safe contained packages, which were marked "confidential," of maps and papers revealing plans of mobilisation and of telegraphic communication with the fortresses near the Italian frontier. As the safe contained no money or material valuables, it is believed to have been stolen by Agents of the Italian Government, aided by French military or civil accomplices.

## THE GAME OF BRIDGE.*

WHILST Bridge is now the chief card-room game and is equally popular in Bombay, Calcutta and Simla there is such a lack of literature dealing with it that a new book on the subject is heartily welcome. The little volume, "Bridge Conventions," now before us, is a neat, well-printed, compact, little work ; certainly the most exhaustive treatise on the game we have yet seen : and we owe the author "John Doe"—whoever he may be—a debt of gratitude for the pains he has been at to throw a little more light on a very fascinating, but much disputed, game. We would, however, deprecate the style ; the frivolity of which tends to detract much from the authority of the book. The world takes us at our own valuation, and if an author writes flippantly, his readers are not likely to take him seriously. We should, perhaps, explain that the book appeared originally as a series of articles in the "Pioneer." Nevertheless, when they become a book, the author should have put away childish things. The garb which becomes a young damsel airing a new bonnet in church ill befits the priest at the altar. We quote an instance to illustrate our meaning. In his remarks on the Laws of the Game the author concludes as follows :—

"Lastly do not at the end of the game say 'Well, partner, you only threw away two tricks that time,' unless you are quite sure he is a beginner who will appreciate instruction, or a mild young man with no knowledge of the pugilistic arts. I know nothing more maddening than a partner, who, when you have struggled out of a ghastly position, with nothing left but honour, and jolly little of that, insists on it that 'if you had led trumps you would have saved the game.'"

But these trifles may be dismissed without anxiety : matters of greater importance now demand greater attention. In reviewing the substance of the writer's work it will be convenient to classify it under those heads which stand out naturally distinctive and prominent. They are : (1) The Laws of the Game, (2) The Declaration, (3) The Lead.

(1) The Laws of Bridge.—Bridge players are probably unanimous that the present laws leave much to be desired. Without going into details, one or two of the prominent moot points may be mentioned. Chief and most glaring of all the errors in the Rules, in our opinion, is the permission given to "dummy" to correct his partner's lead. He is not permitted to suggest any card to be played from either hand ; nor is he permitted to draw attention to the last trick ; nor again to say how many of a suit are out or in. Why, then, should he be permitted to draw attention to the lead ? We know of no satisfactory reason.

Next may be mentioned the absence of a penalty for dealing out of turn. Says "John Doe" :—"It is not good form to bone the adversary's deal." It seems to us that if a misdeal is null and void, a deal out of turn should also be null and void. Passing over minor points of law, which are constantly cropping up, such as, cards exposed by the dealer, the variation in the penalty for a revoke according to the trumps—this, by the way, appears to us a serious defect—the questions of doubling and redoubling out of turn, &c., we come now to the great feature of the game :—

(2). The Declaration. We go a long way with our author here ; but we stop short at his *criteria* of when to declare "No Trumps" and the original declaration of spades by the dealer on a very weak hand : the first of which is "when you have a better chance of making two by cards than the adversaries have of making one.' This is all very well ; but the man who by a glance at a miscellaneous hand can tell whether he can better make two tricks than the adversaries can make one, is a player of a calibre not often met with. But it is with the principle itself that we are at variance. Why *two* tricks ? Why not a better chance of making *one* trick than the adversaries have of making none, or of making *three* tricks than the adversaries have of making *two* ?

As regards the "declaration," the moot points are the original declaration of diamonds without either six or four honours in the suit : the minimum strength for a declaration of "no trumps" both in the dealer's and in dummy's hands : the *criteria* of justifiable doubling : the proper declaration in order to play correctly to the score in certain critical positions. With the exceptions we have mentioned, and perhaps a few minor details ; "John Doe's" remarks on these points strongly recommend themselves to us.

Lastly, there is the vexed question of the lead—(1) When "no trumps" are declared, (2) when "no trumps" have been doubled, (3) when spades or clubs have been doubled. We differ materially from the author on some of these points, more particularly the lead when "no trumps" are doubled, and when "spades" are doubled. The lead of the weakest suit in the former case has no certainty about it, and the invariable lead of trumps in the latter case we do not hesitate to condemn. The "heart" convention appears within its confined limits a good opening in the first case, and that of a "king" card or ace in the second. The first is then at least a certainty, and the second gives a trick's grace in which to see the exposed hand and judge of one's partner's hand accordingly. A great deal, moreover, depends upon the peculiarities of your partner.

We have known—or rather heard of—partners who approved of everything if they won, and of nothing if they lost. Such partners are poisonous to the life and soul of sound play. In all games of cards the most that anyone can do is to play, so that the probabilities are in his favour. By so doing he must win oftener than lose. It is beyond mortal power to do more.

In conclusion we strongly approve of "John Doe's" "call" and have nothing but praise for the get-up and general remarks on the hands played out at the end of the book.

* "Bridge Conventions," by John Doe.—"Pioneer" Press, Allahabad, 1899.

## PLAGUE AND HEALTH CAMPS IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is now almost certain that we shall have a recrudescence of the plague in Bombay this cold weather. Inoculation and camping out seem to be the only remedies of escape ; but even these fail if adopted late. Last year cases occurred in the Health Camps at Dadar, Mahim, Matunga and Marine Lines. There are some people who will continue to live in a house even after they have found dead rats in it, and will remove to a camp only when one of them is actually attacked. The Municipal authorities and the Plague Volunteers cannot do better than impress upon the people the fact that when dead rats are found in a house, it should be quitted at once. The Municipal authorities have also to see that their arrangements for conservancy and water-supply to the Health Camps are not unnecessarily delayed. Some parts of Girgaum are now badly affected, and people, who wish to leave the locality and who have also built sheds at Dadar between the two railway lines, find that they cannot do so for want of water-supply. Will it be too much to ask the authorities to expedite their work ? The people will mostly go and live in the Camps after Christmas.—Yours, &c.,

Kandewadi, Dec. 20. R. L. GHARAT.

## ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

List of sailing races to be held in the afternoon, on Saturday next, the 23rd instant :—

Ship's boats (any rig) Handicap Race to start at 2-55. Course No. 8.

'Tomtit' Class Race—Start at 3 o'clock. Course No. 15.

Handicap race for yachts on the Club list to sail over course No. 15, with handicap allowances at the start, first yacht going at 3-5.

Entries for all the above races to close at noon on Friday, as usual.

## THE VICEROY'S CUP.

THE following are Mr. Fred Armfield's quotations for the Viceroy's Cup on December 18 ;—

| | |
|---|---|
| Even | Merlcolas. |
| 5 to 1 | Vanitas. |
| 5 to 1 | Strathray. |
| 15 to 1 | Keenan. |
| 10 to 1 | Vedette. |
| 12 to 1 | Leonidas. |
| 20 to 1 | Moth. |
| 20 to 1 | Cherry. |
| 20 to 1 | Gluten. |
| 30 to 1 | Catspaw. |
| 20 to 1 | Joxteth. |
| 20 to 1 | North Britisn. |
| 30 to 1 | Forest. |
| 20 to 1 | Up Guards. |

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### SOUTH PACIFIC BARGAINS.

### ENGLAND'S FOOD-SUPPLY.

### THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 1.

We fear that very little consideration has been given by the people of this country to the bearings of the recent settlement with Germany and America in the South Pacific. The Transvaal war, which unfortunately is not yet being fought in the Transvaal, has naturally absorbed public attention, and the Samoa bargaining, which in times of peace would have been fiercely discussed, has been considerably less than a nine days' wonder. How often in history have large issues been settled in this way and how often these quite and almost unnoticed settlements lead in after years to consequences of the nearest concern to the nations which built larger than they knew. We suppose everyone is quite sure of the lasting friendship of the United States, quite confident that the great fleet which America will certainly possess in the near future will always be the ally of our own. Otherwise surely the greatest naval Power in the world would not so lightly part with Pango Pango, the finest harbour in the South Pacific, a port almost certain to become the controlling commercial point of that part of Polynesia and situated, when the Isthmian canal is cut, on the great highway from England to Australia. Apart from friendship, however, if the dictum of Lord Salisbury be true, that the wars of the future would be commercial wars, then no less is it strange that parting with Samoa, and especially Tutuila, has caused no apparent pang, for Germany and America are the two nations which pre-eminently wage commercial war upon us. "We have not even the consolation of "second best," for certainly the next best harbour in that part of the world is Pearl Harbour, in the Hawaiian group, also an American possession. To quote an eminent authority, the capacity of Pango Harbour is sufficient for the accommodation of large fleets; land locked, it is safe from hurricanes and storms and could easily be defended from land or sea attack at a small expense. From a naval point of view it is the key to the Samoan group, and likewise to central Polynesia, and is especially located for the protection of commerce at the Antipodes. The Samoan archipelago is, by reason of its position in central Polynesia, lying in the course of vessels from San Francisco to Auckland, from Panama to Sydney, and from Valparaiso to China and Japan, and from being outside the hurricane track, the most valuable group in the South Pacific. Situated halfway between Honolulu and Auckland, Pango Pango would be a most convenient stopping-place or coaling station for vessels or steamers either for supplies or the exchange of commodities. That the Americans themselves are fully alive to the situation is evidenced by an official summary of the matter by the Washington Bureau of Foreign Commerce, which points out that the value of Tutuila increases with its occupancy and complete ownership by the United States, and that it becomes addtionally important in view of the control by America of the Hawaiian and Philippine groups, the prospective construction of an isthmian canal, and the rapidly-growing commerce between the United States and the great markets of Asia and Oceanica, which buy annually an enormous amount of goods, and nearly all of the class of merchandise which the people of the United States desire to sell. Of one thing, we may say in conclusion, there is not the slightest doubt, we have by this settlement largely helped our chief commercial rivals to our great Australasian market, where we are already being smitten hip and thigh by our competitors.

At a meeting of the Statistical Society last week, Mr. R. F. Crawford gave some interesting figures concerning the proportion of our food-supply produced at home. Thus, he showed that the annual supply of wheat has amounted on the averages of recent years to 354 lbs. (or 5·9 bushels), of which 78 lbs. are home-grown, and 276 lbs. imported. In the case of meat the consumption approaches 130 lbs. a head, of which nearly 80 lbs. are home-grown. Of the five million tons of potatoes consumed but 4 per cent. are foreign-grown. The annual consumption of milk and of milk-products in this country is equivalent to 60 gallons of milk per head, and 36 gallons of this are produced at home. We grow nearly 80 per cent. of our oats, 60 per cent. of our barley, and 50 per cent. of our beans and peas. Mr. Crawford estimated that the country imported 90,000,000 cwt. of feeding stuffs for the production of meat and milk. To produce the feeding stuffs—wheat, beef, and mutton, and milk and milk-products which were now imported—23 millions of acres would be required. The United Kingdom, he said, contained 77 3-4 millions of acres of land and water, of which only 47 3-4 millions were under cultivation; thus we see there is a margin of 30 million acres for towns, timber, water, roads, &c. Eliminating maize, cotton seed, and other products not capable of production in the United Kingdom, and given higher farming and more economical disposition of availing land, we should certainly approach very near to a point where the country would be able to produce all that she required of indigenous products. Mr. Crawford showed that Germany consumes per head 450 lbs. of bread grains, and produces 371; and of a consumption of 99 lbs. of meat produces 95 lbs. in spite of her devotion to manufacturing industry. France gets even nearer to the equalisation of consumption and production. Without wishing to push the argument too far, it is well to bear in mind that this country need not, unless it choose, be so enormously indebted to the foreign farmer for its food supplies. Our agriculturists have very much to learn in the use of modern machinery and methods and chemical fertilisers. At the present time, they have to ask themselves whether higher farming would pay; if there were no doubt on this point, the land could, and would, be made to produce vastly greater crops.

Japan's imports are rapidly decreasing under her new tariff which went into effect at the beginning of the present year, though her exports go on increasing meantime. The total imports of Japan during the first seven months of the present year were 111,531,744 yen. against 177,074,378 in the corresponding months of last year, while the exports in the same time were 106,770,121 yen, against 82,188,791 yen in the corresponding months of last year. Thus while her exports have increased 25 per cent., her imports under the new tariff, which is mildly protective as compared with its predecessor, have decreased 37 per cent. Rates of duty under the former Japanese tariff were in few, if any, cases in excess of 5 per cent. The new tariff which went into effect on January 1, 1899, however levies duties ranging from 10 per cent. to 40 per cent., very few falling below 10 per cent., and those on articles which come into competition with domestic manufactures ranging from 15 per cent., 20 per cent., and 25 per cent. ad valorem. How much this new traiff has to do with the marked reduction in Japanese imports is, of course, a matter of conjecture, though the fact that her imports had been rapidly increasing in the years preceding the adoption of the new tariff at least suggests that this had something to do with the marked change in the course of imports beginning with January 1, 1889, the date at which the new tariff actually went into effect.

Already rumours are current that certain American firms have made their plans and are ready at a moment's notice to tender for any of the bridges that will be required to replace those destroyed owing to the exigencies of warfare in South Africa. Indeed, it is said that certain bridges are all ready for shipment, and only await final instructions to be at once sent across the ocean. We trust that there will be no repetition of the most unhappy Atbara bridge incident, but our engineers will do well to be on the *qui vive*, and, incidentally, it might be well if John Bull dropped the War Office a broad hint on the subject.

A more than ordinary amount of public interest has been taken in the world's production of tin during the present year. The comparative rarity of the metal, and the fact that it is only to be found in very few localities, makes it essential that if the price is not to go up to an almost phenomenal figure, fresh tin fields must be discovered and developed. The best evidence of the shortage of the supply is the fact that within two years tin has more than doubled in price. Recently stocks were so low in London that there was quite a scare, and the price of the metal bounded up to over £150 per ton. Since then there have been considerable fluctuations in the price, but admittedly these fluctuations are due to speculation and not to any real increase in the production. Perhaps the most famous of the alluvial deposits referred to is that of the Briseis Tin Mine, situated at Derby, County Dorset, in the North-Eastern tin fields of Tasmania. The tin proved to exist in the property is estimated to amount to over £4,000,000 sterling. By arrangement with the Tasmanian Government a large volume of water, estimated at close on 2,000,000 gallons per hour, will be carried across country and utilised for sluicing out the tin. So that it may be confidently anticipated that notwithstanding the present large output of tin from Tasmania the production will be considerably augmented in the very near future.

There is every probability of the Robinson Group of mines coming prominently to the front as soon as peace has been restored in the Transvaal. The issue of the report of the Robinson South African Banking Company, showing a substantial profit on the previous year's working, has been followed by the publication of the long expected report of Mr. John Hays Hammond on the Randfontein Estates. This report confines itself to valuable proposals for economic and extensive working of the different mines belonging to the Randfontein Estates, particulars of which will be found in another column. Mr. Hammond does not refer to the "second reef" on the property, but it will be remembered that Mr. Leggatt stated that the hanging wall of this reef is formed by a soft dyke 2 ft. to 4 ft. thick which can be stripped, leaving the reef exposed so that it can be blasted down and sent almost clean to the mill. The assays of this second reef are exceptionally high, actual crushing showing 16 dwt. to the ton on the plates, and 9 dwt. in the tailings. This second reef has already been worked in five of the mines, and traced through the entire group. The Porges Randfontein, the North Randfontein, and the Robinson Randfontein are the subsidiaries with the largest quantity of ore, mostly rich, developed and likely to become actively dealt in as soon as the market returns to normal conditions.

Lord Henry Paulet, managing director of the Rhodesia Mines, Ltd., has been on a tour of inspection of the properties of the Company in Mashonaland. He reports that a good deal of development had been done by the Rhodesia Exploration and Development Company on the Abercorn Mine, where the men in charge were awaiting the delivery of machinery. Mining operations to a considerable extent had also been carried out on the Orontes, while active development on a small scale was proceeding on a number of other properties in the neighbourhood. Native labour was fairly plentiful in this district, and the Kaffirs seemed to have had spendid crops, as they were eager to trade grain for anything. A number of properties of the Rhodesia Mines, Ltd., were being prospected, such as the Forward, on which a 90 ft. incline shaft has been sunk. There is also the Greystoke, the Willard, and the Lambeth; on the last-named there are old workings of a pretty extensive character, and work will be started shortly.

## THE MILITIA EMBODIMENT.

The embodiment of Militia units, from the administrative point of view, should not prove a formidable affair, for the operation itself is arranged on identically the same lines as those of the annual assembly for training. To the civilian mind, perhaps, embodiment is likely to be confused with mobilisation but considerable difference exists between the two. The term embodiment means "placed on military service within the confines the United Kingdom," and the order may be applied to the Constitutional Force of the country as a body, or only to such units as the authorities deem requisite for the purpose of replacing regular troops which have been sent out of the country on active service. Embodiment, in short, is simply a national precaution; whereas mobilisation, which must be applied to all units alike, would mean that the safety of the country was seriously imperilled, and that the militia, artillery, and infantry were to be allotted to the various army corps concentrated at strategic points to repel an invader. Consequently, a militia embodiment does not imply active service in the field, but the performance of garrison duties at important military centres now denuded of their proper quota of regular troops. Strictly speaking, the services of the Militia units for this purpose cannot be utilised outside the United Kingdom, but those who voluntarily offer serve in the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, Malta, or Gibraltar may be employed there if circumstances require. When the Militia was embodied during the Crimean and Mutiny campaigns, the following battalions were selected for garrison duty in the Mediterranean stations, and were subsequently allowed to adorn their colours with the honour "Mediterranean":—3rd Battalion the Buffs, 3rd and 4th Battalions Royal Lancaster Regiment, 5th Battalion the Royal Fusiliers, 3rd Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment, 3rd and 4th Battalions South Staffordshire Regiment, 4th Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, 3rd Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, 3rd Battalion Northamptonshire Regiment, 3rd Battalion Berkshire Regiment, and 3rd Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

### HOW THE UNITS ARE SUMMONED.

The notices summoning the units about to be embodied to assemble at the headquarters of their territorial district are sent out to each man personally at the address which he himself has furnished on his attestation paper; and there are, in addition, the usual proclamations posted up on church doors, police station, etc., throughout the neighbourhood affected. The men therefore, assemble just as they do on the first day of a training, but when they proceed to the depot armoury to draw their arms and equipment they will find that the kits have been increased by certain articles of clothing, usually only issued to their comrades of the line. Again, the embodied militiaman is informed that this full kit has now to be kept up at his own expense, but that on disembodiment he will take it away with him as his own property. While the regiment is assembling, the commanding officer considers the numerous applications for furlough which will be laid before him. It stands to reason that as the militia force is constituted, there must be many men who will find it extremely prejudical to their civil interests to leave their employment at such sudden notice. To these the commanding officer is empowered at his discretion to grant furloughs, but his task in this respect will be much simplified should employers of labour decide to adopt the patriotic example that has already been set where army Reserve men are concerned, that is, in keeping open the places of militiamen who have been called up for embodiment. Furloughs, however, are not to be granted to men enlisted in the militia Reserve.

### THE MEDICALLY UNFIT.

Any militiaman who presents himself but is found to be medically unfit for embodied duty is treated most generously, for he receives a month's pay, his usual training bounty, and his train fare back home; while those whom the medical inspection proves to be only temporarily incapacitated for duty are at once admitted to the nearest military hospital until they are well enough to join. There is also the case of militia subalterns who are studying for the competitive examination for commissions in the army proper. The latter are bound to undergo a month's duty with their embodied battalions, after which they may be granted leave of absence to pursue their studies.

### FOR GARRISON DUTY.

Embodied militia units, once the formality of reading out the Army Act before them has been gone through, are treated just as regular soldiers, for they are governed by the provisions contained in the various warrants relating to the regular forces, and by the regulations and orders laid down for the same. The course, adopted when the militia was last partially embodied in the spring of 1885, of utilising the units effected for garrison duty in the south of England, is now again to be followed as far as circumstances permit; consequently, the majority of the thirty-eight battalions to be called out will be requisitioned for garrison duty at Aldershot, Portsmouth, and Dover.

### THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MILITIAMAN.

Those individuals, however, who fancy that they will be able to remark disparity of efficiency between an ordinary line garrison and its militia substitute are certain to be speedily disillusioned. True, on the day a militia unit assembles its first appearance on the parade-ground is seldom very promising, for every man's dress and equipment seem to be misfits, while the time spent in the fields and factories has rusted the memory of drill. Yet, in a very few days' time the ranks will have wonderfully improved in steadiness, and before a fortnight has elapsed it would puzzle the "man in the street," unversed in the language of shoulder-straps, to tell who is militiaman and who soldier of the line. Experts know full well that the physique of the average English militiamnn compares very favourably with his professional brother, but in the case of the Scotch and Irish units the fact is even more striking. Several Irish battalions are to be shipped for duty in this country, and we venture to prophesy that their fine appearance will come as a revelation to many of the home officials.—*Daily Graphic.*

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

## WAR AND WEAPONS.

### VI.—THE SOLDIER AND HIS RIFLE.

No time could be much more opportune than the present for a popular description of the weapons with which the British soldier is armed, and of the manner in which he is trained in their use.

To commence with the rifle. Most people must be more or less familiar with the general appearance of the present pattern Lee-Metford rifle, with its magazine to hold ten cartridges in front of the trigger guard, its wooden hand guard to enable the soldier to grasp the barrel when heated by firing, its pistol grip on the butt, and its short, wicked-looking bayonet. This weapon, in process of being superseded by the still newer Lee-Field, is probably one of the best, if not the best military rifle in the world. What is required in a military as distinguished from a sporting rifle is, first of all, great strength and simplicity of construction; secondly, flatness of trajectory; thirdly, great ranging power; and fourthly, great power of penetration; while it must be remembered that it is also important that it should not be deficient in stopping power, by which is meant the power to inflict a stunning and disabling blow on anyone unfortunate enough to be struck by its bullet.

It is also important that the ammunition should be sufficiently light and portable for the soldier to be able to carry a large quantity on his person when going into action, and the rifle must be fitted with a magazine to place at the disposal of its owner the power of delivering an immensely rapid fire at a critical moment. It is also desirable, if not essential, that the recoil should not be excessive, as the average recruit finds it a matter of much difficulty to accustom himself to shoot with accuracy with a rifle which "kicks" heavily.

It is obvious that it is no easy matter to combine all these desirable qualities in one weapon, as the high muzzle velocity necessary if a flat trajectory and long-ranging powers are to be obtained requires an energy of explosion in the cartridge which is apt to cause an undesirable amount of recoil.

However, these apparently incompatible conditions have been obtained by a compromise, the diameter and weight of the bullet, and consequently its energy having been reduced, while accuracy and ranging power have been retained by increasing the twist of the rifling. In the old Martini the diameter of the bore was ·45 of an inch, and the grooves of the rifling made just one and a half complete turns in the length of the barrel. In the Lee-Metford, as in the newer Lee-Enfield, the diameter of the bore is reduced to ·303 of an inch, while the rifling makes three complete turns between breech and muzzle. The invention of cordite also placed at the disposal of the soldier an explosive far more powerful than gunpowder; consequently its adoption rendered possible a far higher muzzle velocity. This, however, combined with the much more rapid spin given to the bullet by the Metford rifling, was found to have the bad effect of stripping the leaden bullet in its passage through the barrel, and in consequence it was found necessary to give the bullet a hard coating of an alloy composed of 80 per cent. of copper and 20 per cent. of nickel. With this bullet, propelled by a charge of thirty grains of the new explosive, cordite, a very high muzzle velocity—some 2,000 feet per second—a flat trajectory, great accuracy, and extraordinary power of penetration, even at long ranges, was obtained, and the military authorities rested satisfied that at last they had found the perfect military weapon.

They were soon to be undeceived.

From the frontiers of India, from the Soudan, in fact from every place where the soldier armed with this new weapon came into contact with a fierce and resolute foe, came bitter complaints that the new rifle and the new bullet were deficient in "stopping" power. The charging savage, possibly riddled with bullets, succeeded only too often in closing with the British soldier—a result which was hardly calculated to give the latter that confidence in his weapon which is so desirable.

However, a series of experiments succeeded in evolving a bullet which has acquired an unenviable notoriety under the name of the "Dum-dum," from the name of the military arsenal where its inventor Captain Bertie, R.A., was employed. The Dum-dum bullet, however, though undoubtedly efficacious for the purpose for which it was intended, did not meet with approval from the authorities at Hythe, the British School of Musketry, who adopted in preference a bullet of a slightly modified design known as Mark IV. This bullet, however, is reserved for use against savages, and will not be employed against civilised foes, experience having shown that the more civilised an enemy is the less it takes to stop him when advancing to the attack. Consequently the bullet now being used against the Boers is practically of the original pattern, and does not cause the terribly mutilating wounds attributed to the Dum-dum, but, we may add, seems to stop our enemy with the most satisfactory promptness.

The adoption of the small-bore rifle enabled our military authorities to increase the [illegible] of cartridges normally carried by the soldier [illegible] seventy to a hundred, a number still furth[illegible]sed to a hundred and fifty from the regimental reserve before a battalion goes into action.

The high muzzle velocity given by the use of cordite very much lessens the importance of accurately ju[illegible]ing the distance separating the firer from his enemy, as the trajectory of the new rifle in consequence [illegible] much flatter than that of the Martini-Henry—that is to say, the bullet goes very much straighter to its target. In fact, it has been found that aiming at a target 500 yards off, the bullet nowhere rises more than about 3ft. 10in. above the line of sight, so that if the soldier adjusts his sight to 500 yards and aims at the feet of his adversary, estimating him to be about that distance off, the bullet will hit him should he be at any place within that distance—a fact which has led to 500 yards being selected as the "fixed sight" at which the soldier is taught to adjust his sights when entering on a close action with his enemy. As experience has further shown that there is a great tendency among soldiers to fire high in the excitement of a fire-fight at short ranges, the arrangement for fixing the bayonet has been so contrived that it (the bayonet) when fixed projects below the muzzle of the rifle, which has been found to have the effect of drawing down the bullet nearly two feet at a distance of 300 yards. Consequently the soldier is trained to fix his bayonet at about 350 yards from his enemy, which is naturally in every way advisable as a preparation for that use of the cold steel in clearing the position already practically won by the bullet alone.

As, however, it is necessary on occasion to have recourse to long-range rifle fire, the back-sight of the rifle is graduated from 200 to 1,800 yards, and special sights fitted to the left side of the stock allow of adjustment for ranges up to the extreme distance of 2,900 yards. The magazine, as everyone knows, will hold ten cartridges, but can be shut off from the action, so that the rifle can always be used as a single-loader—an important advantage over the Mauser rifle, in which every shot must be fired from the magazine, a receptacle, moreover, which only holds five cartridges.

The weight of the rifle without the bayonet is a little over 9lb., the bayonet adding 15oz.; and this weight, combined with the small bore and light bullet, has the effect of making the recoil very slight—indeed, a mere nothing compared to the hard kick of the old Martini.

When the recruit joins his battalion, having already been drilled with a rifle and possibly done some practice with a miniature cartridge at the depot, no time is lost in starting him on his recruit's course of musketry. He is taught in the first place how to take care of his weapon, some idea of the theoretical principles of musketry is instilled into him, and he learns [illegible] to judge distance and in what positions he sh[illegible] fire when standing, kneeling, or lying down. He [illegible] put through a course of firing with blank c[illegible] and with miniature catridges, to accustom h[illegible] the noise of the explosion and the man[illegible] aiming, which latter art is further [illegible] him at aiming drill. In this exercise the recruit balances his rifle on a sandbag supported by a tripod and aims at the target, using the sights named by his instructor. When satisfied with his aim he steps to one side, and the officer in charge, by looking along the rifle, can see whether the man has any idea of correctly aligning his sights. All these preliminaries being completed, the recruit, with a squad of his comrades, is marched to the range and commences his first course of musketry. In the infantry each recruit is allowed 200 rounds, of which he fires 140 rounds in individual practices, forty-nine in collective or sectional practices, and eleven in any practice considered advisable by those responsible for his musketry education. Should he fail to make decent shooting in the first part of his course, from 200 to 400 yards, he has to repeat it till he has made 175 points out of a possible 308, and to be classified as a first-class recruit he has to make 330 out of a possible 560. The standard is obviously not very high, the whole objection of the course being to interest the recruit in shooting and to give him confidence in himself and in his rifle. To further encourage him to try his best, an allowance of one shilling per recruit exercised is drawn by the battalion and given in prizes according to a scheme prepared by the commanding officer. When the trained recruit has finished his course he goes to his company and his next visit to the range is made when he commences his first trained soldier's course under the supervision of his captain and company officers.

To make satisfactory shooting in this course a higher standard of skill is required; and with a view to teaching the soldier fire discipline a much larger proportion of the 200 rounds allotted to him is fired in sectional practices, such as volley and independent firing, the former being in our service considered as of exceptional importance, while no less than twenty-one rounds are expended in the attack practice, which is a usual preparation for what is known as company and battalion "field firing." In fact, the trained soldier only fires forty-two rounds in individual practices, as compared with seventy-seven rounds in collective practices, while forty rounds have to be expended at the discretion of his captain possibly in practice at moving or vanishing targets—and forty-one rounds remain to be fired in any practices selected by his commanding officer, usually chiefly in field firing. In field firing an attempt is made to realistically reproduce the attack on an enemy in position. Some commanding ground is selected where no danger from errant bullets is to be feared, and a hostile force in entrenchments is represented by rows of "head and shoulder" targets, groups of dummies and dummy field guns being placed here and there to represent hostile artillery. Arrangements may also be made to raise unexpectedly screens to represent a sudden attack by cavalry on the advancing troops. Towards this position the troops are marched with every military precaution. The enemy is skirmished for, found and attacked, the ranges being ascertained by range finders; and soon the air is alive with humming bullets, and the echoes ring with crushing volleys and the stuttering rattle of the Maxims. The attack usually ends with a bayonet charge, and the hits on the dummies are counted as some guide to the efficacy of the fire.

To stimulate the soldier's interest in musketry half-a-crown per man exercised can be drawn by the battalion, which is awarded in prizes on a scheme prepared by the commanding officer and sanctioned by the general. The larger proportion of this money is given for collective firing—that is, every member of the section which makes the best score of selected practices gets a prize, though as an individual he may be a poor shot. The only restriction on the amount an individual may receive is the regulation that no man may win more than £5, an amount to satisfy the most covetous of soldiers. As 600 or so may be taken as the average number of trained soldiers exercised by a home battalion during the year, at least £75 can usually be drawn as prize money, which ought to do much to encourage skill in shooting.

This will give the civilian a rough idea of the system by which the soldier is taught to shoot—a system whose main fault is that the supply of ammunition is far too small and the time devoted to musketry far too short to enable the soldier to get the utmost value from the splendid weapon with which he is armed.—W. E. C., *Westminster Gazette*

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain L J Fraser, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta in Ballast.

The Asiatic S N Co's s s Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain W Corran, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 10th instant, with a cargo of rice.

The Florio Rubattino S N Co's s s Bissagno, 1,509 tons Captain D Maganzine, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hongkong, (30th November,) with a general cargo and 2 cobin and 15 deck passengers.

The Wilson Line s s Horatio, 2,081 tons, Captain Croft, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hull, (20th November,) with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major H James, Lieut Sanday, Miss Mawson, Mrs Mawson and 3 children. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay, Muir and Co.

The B I S N Co's s s Goa, 1,217 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Zanzibar via Aden, brought a general cargo, 122 cases explosives, and the following passengers:—Mr X Peteride, Store Sergt A H Cooper, Armourer Sergt R H Hennesy, wife and two children, and 122 deck.

The B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain D Nielson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo, and the following passengers; Mr J L Symons, Mr Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Mr Dorabjee Dadabhoy Boodie, Mr H Weston Mr Hudson Haji Mahomed Khadera, Mr Ahmed Tayor, Mr Mahomed Essoff, Mr Abdool Hajee Hamed, Mr Eala Ebrahim Mr Ahmed bin Matur, Mr Abdool Memon and friend, Sergt R Homes wife and child, Mr Yussufally and friend, Mr Goolamhoosen and friend and 65 deck.

### DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O Co's s s Valetta, 2,943 tons, Captain T Tillard cleared yesterday, for Shanghai via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Brice, Mr Cassum Mahomedbhoy, Mr Hassum Joosub, Mr F Pestonjee, Mrs Elkfood, Mr W Pandt, Mr W B Green, Mr and Mrs T P Butter, Mr Colgrave, and Mr Adums.

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 20.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sutlej | | Weston | | | P & O Co |
| Unity | 930 | Hansen | | | Bombay Co |
| Booldana | 2143 | Creft | | | M M & Co |
| Bengo | 462 | | | | Portuguese Gun Boat |
| Chusan | 2532 | Street | | | P & O Co |
| Nizam | 2011 | Eliot | Calcutta | | F Morrison & Co |
| H M S Lapwing | | Lambert | | | Royal Navy |
| Investigator | | Heming | Wet Basin | | R I M S |
| P Stewart | | Tindall | Wet Basin | | I G T S |
| Nairung | 2011 | Bullock | | | T Morrison and Co |
| H M S Pomone | | Simons | Dock | | Royal Navy |
| Chupra | 1436 | Cruess | | | M M & Co |
| Pekin | 2522 | Hayward | | | P & O Co |
| Cragoswald | 2085 | Peran | | | A Montechoff |
| Pemba | 986 | Martyr | | | M M & Co |
| Bengal | 2781 | Barcham | | | P & O Co |
| Mohammadi | 1252 | Griffin | | | B & P S N Co |
| Bombay | 2049 | Fraser | | | |
| Onda | 3410 | Gray | | | M M & Co |
| Culna | 1464 | Hill | | | M M & Co |
| Goa | 1217 | Gimblett | | | M M & Co |
| Kohinur | 1935 | Corran | | | T M & Co |
| Horatio | 2081 | Croft | | | [illegible] |

### ARRIVALS

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] | Kohinur s | Corran | Rangoon, Dec 10 |
| | Horatio s | Croft | Hull, Nov 20 |
| | [illegible]erator s | Kausberger | Trieste, Dec 3 |
| | Bissagno s | Maganzini | Hongkong, Nov 30 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Dec. | Vessel. | Commander | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 20 | Valetta s | Tillard | Shanghai |
| | Bombay s | Fraser | Calcutta |

The steamer Kilwa, Captain Nielson, obtained her port clearance for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Den of Airlie, for London, &c
" Horatio, for Hull via Karachi
" Culna, for Persian Gulf

### DAILY EXPORTS.—December 20.

For London.

Wagner s—14 bales hides, Megjee Mohomed and Co; 1,438 cwt bonemeal, Mooljee Jamall; 1,007 cwt myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 72 cwt gum, M Hoosein Meerally; 68 cwt coir yarn, M Mooljee and Co; 150 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co; 24 casks cocoanut oil, E Currim; 300 cwt kurdee seed, Ralli Brothers; 137 cwt gum, Abdoola Mooman.

For Antwerp.

Wagner s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co: 300 bales hemp, Survai and Chinai; 210 bales hemp, Kiddle Ruve and Co.

For Hamburg.

Dunfairlie s—8,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Brothers; 3,113 cwt rapeseed, 6,997 cwt teelseed and 999 cwt myrabollams Ralli Brothers

For Marseilles.

Clan Mackdonald s—2,001 cwt gingelly seed, Dharsee Nanjee and Co; 45,345 cwt teelseed, Ralli Brothers

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—11,795 cwt teelseed, 1,004 cwt linseed, Ralli Brothers; 350 balls cotton, Glade and Co; 2,000 cwt [illegible], Owen and Ookell; 200 bales cotton, E Spinher [illegible]

[illegible]s—400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 [illegible], Killick Nixon and Co; 1,000 tons old iron, C [illegible] 2,001 cwt linseed and 2,001 cwt gingelly seed, [illegible]k and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, 4,185 cwt gingelly [illegible]kart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Valetta s—200 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co

For Shanghai.

Muke Maru s—250 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co

Trieste s—200 bales cotton A S H Reddy and Co; 500 bales twist Framjee Sons and Co

Valetta s—100 bales cotton R S N [illegible] and Co

Bengal s—1,000 bales cotton Volkart [illegible]; 1,000 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; [illegible] cotton Silas E Sassoon; 250 cut sandlewood [illegible] E Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy; 200 bales twist, H [illegible]

[illegible]

Muke Maru s—231 bales [illegible] bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; [illegible] Brothers; 1,000 bales cotton, The [illegible] B Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers

For Moji.

Muke Maru s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 21st December, 1899.

1. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No 4780 Volunteer J Brennan.

2. Targets will be ready from 7 to 8 a.m., to-morrow (Friday) the 22nd instant, at the Revolver Range of the 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Lines) for all Officers and Sergeants who may wish to practise.

3. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-quarters to-morrow (Friday) the 22nd instant at 6 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 21st December, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place to-day (Thursday):—No. 1 Co (Town Hall Compound) and No. 2 Co (Nesbit Road Headquarters) at 8-45 p.m., 10 in. R M L Gun Drill.

2. Leave of absence for 2 months from this date has been granted to Gr Geo Lyas.

3. Both Head-quarters will be closed from Saturday the 23rd instant to Tuesday the 26th instant both dates inclusive, for the Xmas Holidays.

4. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued from both Head-quarters from to-day, until Friday this week inclusive, and from Wednesday to Saturday next week between the hours of 10 a.m., and 1 p.m.

All members are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements without delay.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

## LIFE IN EAST LONDON.

The dominant note of East London is that it is a hive of working bees. There are, it is true, a few drones in it. They are not the fat and luxurious drones of the other London, those who live in luxury without labour, and are down-laden with the curse of idleness. Our drones, the East London drones, are the residuum the lees of humanity, who cannot and will not work; they are miserable, half-starved, skulking drones. They beg, they thieve, they do anything with a willing mind so long as it is not work. The dwell in the slumbs; they are in the language of the day, the "submerged," but all the king's horses and all the king's men cannot drag them out of the slough, nor can any river—not Abana or Pharpar, or even the Jordan itself—cleanse the Augean stable of their mind. The Helping Hand grows tired of pulling and tugging at them; they will not come; they sink back into their Male-bolge; the black mud closes over their heads. Let them be.

It is a city of working bees. As we linger and loiter among the streets multitudinous, we hear, as from a hive, the low, contented murmur of continuous and patient work. There are two millions of working-people in this city. The children work at school; the girls and boys, the men and women, work in factory, in shop, and at home; in dock and in wharf and in warehouse; all day long and all the year round, these millions work. They are clerks, accountants, managers, foremen engineers, stokers, porters, stevedores, dockers, smiths, craftsmen of all kinds. They are girls who make things, girls who sew things, girls who sell things. There are among them many poor, driven, sweated creatures, and the sweaters themselves are poor, driven, sweated creatures; for sweating once begun is handed on from one to the other as carefully and as religiously as any holy lamp of learning. They work from early morning till welcome evening. The music of this murmur, rightly understood, is like the soft and distant singing of a hymn of praise. For the curse of labor has been misunderstood; without work, man would be even as the beast of the field. It is the necessity of work that makes him human; because he must, he devises and discovers and invents; because he would die if he did not work, he has to subdue the animal within him. The animal is solitary; the man must be gregarious. He must make a friend of his brother; he must obey the stronger; he must make laws; he must fight with nature, and compel her to give up her secrets. It is only by means of work that man can rise; it is his ladder; in the sweat of his face he eats his bread—yea, the bread of life. It is not with any pity that we should listen to this murmur. It should be with pure contentment and gratitude; for the murmur, though it speaks partly of the whir of ten thousand wheels and partly of those who stand and serve those wheels, speaks also of this blessed quality of work, that it enables men to use the body for the sake of the soul. Men must work.

Imagine, if you can, what would follow if you held up your hand and said: "Listen, all. There will be no more work. You may stop the engines, or they may run down of their own accord. You may take off your aprons and wash your hands. You may sit down for the rest of your lives. Your food will be waiting for you when you want it. Eat, drink, and be happy if you can." If they can! But can they, with nothing to do—no work to do, only, like the sheep in the field, to browse, or like the wolves in the forest, to rend and tear and slay?—Sir Walter Besant in the "Century."

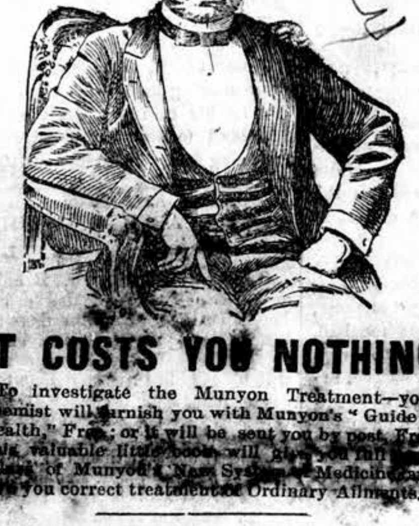
## BOER PROTEST TO THE POWERS.

A protest has been submitted by the Transvaal Government to the various foreign Consuls at Pretoria for transmission to their respective Governments, calling attention to certain alleged incidents in the conduct of the war by the British.

The first item in this list of complaints is the employment of armed natives against the Boer forces. Commandant Botha reported that in an engagement near Mafeking, on the 18th October, between his commando and the English, the latter had 100 armed Kaffir auxiliaries, one of whom was wounded and taken prisoner by the Boers. Having recorded Commandant Botha's statement, the protest continues:—"It results from this information, and from other reports coming from the western frontier, where the Kaffirs have been called to arms by the English authorities, that the British Government commits the unpardonable crime of arming blacks against whites in the struggle unjustly forced upon the South African Republic. As the said act may have the gravest consequences for all white people in South Africa, I am commanded to inform your Government of the fact."

A further series of complaints is contained in a protest addressed by General Joubert to Mr. Reitz, the State Secretary. This is divided into six heads. The first alleges that the British troops, in the battle of Elandslaagte, fired upon an ambulance; the second, that a British Lancer attempted to assassinate a doctor wearing the Geneva Cross, and, missing the officer, killed his horse; the third, that the British tied thirteen prisoners, some of whom were wounded, behind a Maxim gun carriage and dragged them along; the fourth, that some fugitive soldiers at Dundee retired under cover of a white flag, and so joined the main body, which is now fighting against the Orange Free State forces; the fifth, that a white flag was used to protect an armoured train while its occupants repaired a bridge; and the sixth, that the British are recruiting mounted Basutos.

General Joubert appended to this statement a copy of a document found at Dundee among an officer's papers, being a communication from the British magistrate at Ngutu, informing the General commanding at Glencoe Camp that there would be no difficulty in procuring Basutos at five shillings each a day, and asking whether they must bring their horses. General Joubert adds that he is preserving the original letter.



IT COSTS YOU NOTHING

To investigate the Munyon Treatment—your Chemist will furnish you with Munyon's "Guide to Health," Free; or it will be sent you by post. Free. This valuable little book will give you full [illegible] of Munyon's New System of Medicine and [illegible] you correct treatment [illegible] Ordinary Ailments.

RENEWED VITALITY

Is Given to the Nervous, the Brain-Weary, and the Broken Down. Pains and Aches are Dispelled.

WEAK STOMACHS

Are Made Strong, Kidney Troubles Disappear, Swollen and Stiff Rheumatic Joints Relax and Become Flexible.

COLDS & COUGHS

Asthma, Bronchitis, and Throat and Catarrh Troubles are Promptly Cured by

MUNYON'S REMEDIES.

*A Separate Cure for Each Disease.*

Ask your Chemist for Munyon's "Guide to Health"—Buy a Rupee Munyon Remedy and Cure Yourself.

Bombay:—BEYNON & Co., THOMSON & TAYLOR, KEMP & Co., and F. B. MURZBAN & Co.; Jumma Musjid:—DARA BROS.; Crawford Market:—D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co.; Byculla:—N. POWELL & Co. and J. D. WARDEN, 117, Bazaar Gate Street; Poona:—BEYNON & Co. Igatpura, Lonauli, Mhow, Bhusawal and Nagpur:—The CO-OPERATIVE STORES; Nagpur:—J. J. ELLOZ; Hyderabad (Deccan):—LESLIE GAY & Co.; Simla:—Messrs. E. PLOMER & Co.; Hubli & Dharwar:—Mr. G. GOBBANAVAR; and all respectable Chemists.

Wholesale:—MUNYON'S INDIAN AGENCY, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!! CHRISTMAS!!!
IMPORTANT SALE
Of a very large assemblage of Choice and Artistic Japanese Curious and Presentation Goods,
Comprising
Painted and decorated flower vases, flowers pots, jars, ivory carved figures, Cloissoni enamelled vases, inlaid and painted lacquered panels, lacquered trays, boxes, brackets, bronze figures, photo frames, ink-stands, Porcelain Tea, Coffee, and Breakfast Services, Satin and Paper Screens.
&c., &c., &c.,

To be held at their Sale Rooms, 21, Medows Street, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st December, 1899, at 2 p.m., These goods have been very recently consigned by Mr. Nadirshah Muncherjee Damri, specially for Christmas.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st December, 1899. Auctioneers.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF FALKLAND ROAD.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 21st December 1899, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of the transferee of mortgage, and on account and at the risk of Sorabjee Cowasjee Soortee, an insolvent, the following property:—

Firstly.—All that piece of foras freehold new salt Batty ground, with the shed, messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate on the north side of Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay, under old Nos. 535 and 5[illegible], and new No. 14074, and new Survey No. 6-5341 and 2,5562, and which said shed, messuage, and tenement are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward Nos. 2232 and 2242, and street Nos. 6 to 16, and which said premises are bounded on the north, by a public passage leading to Trimbuck Parashram Street, on the south partly by the property formerly of Curson Mohanjee and now of Cassum Mahomed Khoja, and partly by the vacant ground formerly of Jeevanji Hormusjee and now of Canjee Shama, on the east, by the property formerly of Rustomjee Nowrojee Cuppawala and now of Munchersha Dorabjee Cooper, and on the west, by the public passage leading to the said Falkland Road.

Secondly.—All that piece of Foras freehold new salt Batty ground, with the messuage, tenement, and building standing thereon, on the northern said of the said Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement ninety-three square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No 90 and new No 13688, and new Survey Nos. 3455, 3452 and 3454, and which said messuage, tenement, and building are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 22[illegible] and Street No. 31, and which said premises are bounded on the north, by the property formerly of Kesow Rutna and now of Liladhar Collianjee, on the south, by the property of Poonumchand Panalal, on the east, partly by the passage leading to the said Falkland Road and partly by the property of the said Kessow Rutna and others, and on the west, by the property formerly of Hajee Sulleman and now of Hajee Oosman Dawood.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
Bombay, 21st December, 1899.

## BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
Head Office—MADRAS.
Established A.D. 1885,
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London,

Rs.
Paid-up Capital ... 40,00,000
Reserves and Rest ... 11,13,575
Security Provided for Depositors... 51,13,575

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 3 years at 6 per cent., 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum. Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of [illegible] the Interest Deposit Account.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock [illegible] under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office [illegible]

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 30th June, 1899.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000
RESERVE FUND ... £300,000
HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL ... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ... £600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £800,000
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Bangkok.
Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Hongkong.
Shanghai.
Hankow.
Foochow.
Manila.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
Tientsin.

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... " 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND ... " 7,500,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Fransisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tentsin.

Bankers—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## WRITERS AND READERS.

The memoir of the Duchess of Teck, on which Mr. Kinloch Cooke has been engaged, is now completed in every way. It will not, however, be issued until after Christmas. There is an interesting series of illustrations, mostly portraits of the Duchess of Teck. The book is dedicated to the Duchess of York, who, indeed, has revised it.

A life of the late Duke of Beaufort, who was so prominent as a sportsman, is being written by Mr. T. F. Dale. A history of the Belvoir Hunt, from his pen, appeared quite recently. The eighth Duke of Beaufort was an aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington, of whom, therefore, we may have fresh glimpses. The memoir, which is to be fully illustrated, will be published by Messrs. Constable.

The many admirers of Mr. Rudyard Kipling may care to know of "A Kipling Primer" which will shortly be published. It is by an American student of Mr. Kipling, namely Mr. Frederic Lawrence Knowles, and it will be published here by Messrs. Chatto. "This little book," says the author, "has been written in the hope that it may minister to an intelligent appreciation of Mr. Kipling's prose and poetry." The volume first gives a sketch of Mr. Kipling's life, then a bibliography of his writings, and finally an analysis of these. It has two portraits.

Messrs. Macmillan will publish a volume by Mr. Charles M. Wood, already known as the author of several agreeable travel books. This one is an accout of his experiences "In the Valley of the Rhone"—a region of which he gives rather an intimate picture. Mr. Wood is the son of Mrs Henry Wood, the novelist. He is the editor of the "Argosy," a magazine with which, of course, Mrs. Wood was intimately identified, and where many of her stories first appeared. Another woman writer, Miss Charlotte M. Yonge, stands largely for the literary history of the "Monthly Packet."

We hear that the Doubleday-McClure Company will now, by itself, carry out the great project of an encyclopædia which was also to have borne the name of Harpers. As may be known by this time, the alliance proposed between those two American publishing firms is not, after all, to be confirmed. Mr. McClure and Mr. Doubleday will continue their own business as before, and Harpers is being reorganised. By-the-bye, this firm dates back to the year 1816, its founders being James and John Harper. They were of Scottish family. Altogether Scotsmen have taken a unique part in the development of publishing.

An Australian Professor, Dr. Jethro Brown, is the author of a book on "The New Democracy" which Messrs. Macmillan will shortly publish. It deals broadly with modern political problems, and indicates what these are in the different countries of the world. Nobody, Dr. Brown thinks, can fail to be impressed by the gravity of the problems which await solution. Indeed, taking the political atmosphere all round, he thinks that it is charged with storm. He deals, in particular, with the questions that bear upon the union of the Australian colonies. That problem, it may be said, is now in progress of being settled.

Mr. Heinemann has two volumes of memoirs in the press, but they are hardly likely to appear until after Christmas. One, by the countess de Puliga, is a record of an exceptionally interesting childhood passed among notable people. There figure in the pages such names as Sir Robert Peel, Sir Augustus Paget, and Bulwer Lytton. The other book, a translation from the German, consists of the memoirs of the Baroness de Courtot. It gives a picture of the troublous times in the early years of this century, when all eyes were turned on France. That is a period in French history of which a vast deal has been written, but new lights are always welcome.

To Americans a chief attraction of the Old Country is the old things which it contains. That is shown once more by a book on the ruined abbeys of Scotland which is just appearing. It is by an American, Mr. Howard Crosby Butler, and is the fruit of two summer visits to Scotland. Mr. Butler has dealt only with ruined Scottish abbeys, because, as he says, ancient buildings which get restored are apt to lose their interest. He notes that purely antiquarian volumes only treat of relics from one standpoint. He has sought to include all the points of interest, and the book is provided with illustrations.

A French writer, M. Seignobos, recently finished a political history of Europe for the period 1814 to 1896. Of this book Mr. Heinemann is to publish a translation. Beginning with a critical year, M. Seignobos sets forth the most important phenomena of European political life. He describes the organisation of nations, parties, and Governments, stating briefly the chief political questions of the age, and showing how they have been solved. He has, in effect, aimed at writing an "explanatory" history as opposed to the more usual "narrative" history. The result should be interesting.

One of Messrs. Putnam's next publications will be a book on "The Troubadors at Home," by an American, Professor Justin H. Smith. Everyone has heard of the troubadors, but how many think of what we owe them in respect of modern literature, music—intellectual culture generally? In his volume Professor Smith aims at presenting the results of scientific research up to the present year. Indeed, it is said with regard to him that he has made a digest of more than twelve hundred volumes in seven languages. He seeks to reconstruct the world of the troubadors through a minute study of the life of their times, and by visiting the spots which they frequented. He even tries to reconstruct the troubadors themselves.

It is unlikely that the volume of short stories by Mr. Thomas Hardy, which is being collected, will be ready for publication before the summer. "In London's Heart" is a story by Mr. G. R. Sims which Messrs. Chatto will shortly publish. As the title suggests, it deals with London life. The same firm have printing a story by Mr. Algernon Gissing under the title "A Secret of the North Sea." It will be ready in January. Miss Peard's story, "Donna Teresa," which has been running in "Temple Bar," will be published as a volume by Messrs. Macmillan. Within the next few days, Mr. Heinemann will publish a volume which completes his series of Turgueneff translations. It is "The Jew and other Stories." Farther, he has in the press a translation of Gabriele D'Annunzio's novel "Fire."

Mr. Firth Scott has written for Mr. James Bowden a popular volume giving the best stories of Arctic adventure "From Franklin to Nansen." "How Soldiers Fight" is a volume wherein Mr. Norreys Connell endeavors to explain the waging of war and the soldier's share in it. This volume Mr. Bowden will also publish. Next week Messrs. Chapman and Hall will have ready "Bartlett's Life Among Wild Beasts in the Zoo." This title quite explains the volume, Mr. Bartlett having long been superintendent of the Zoological Gardens. Mr. W. C. A. Blew has his history of steeplechasing nearly ready. It is to have illustrations colored by hand, and will be published by Mr. Nimmo. Mr. Murray's new edition of Borrow's work, "The Bible in Spain," will appear at once. The book has been edited with notes and a glossary by Mr. Ulick Burke. Messrs. Macmillan are about to produce in one volume the successive texts of the four original editions of FitzGerald's version of the "Rubaiyat," with their prefaces and notes. Mr. Richard Kearton's new [illegible] "Our Rarer British Breeding Birds," will be [illegible] a few days. Like his previous volumes, it is very fully illustrated.

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The Council of Ministers has approved the Budget for 1900. The revenue is estimated at £E10,380,000, and the expenditure at the same figure. The principal feature, a "Reuter" telegram states, is the loss of revenue anticipated next year owing to the very low Nile. The land tax is estimated to produce 250,000 less than the normal figure, and the railway receipts 100,000 less owing to the anticipated decrease in the transport of cereals from Upper Egypt. The expenditure includes £E265,000 paid into the Debt Conversion Economies Fund, and £E325,000 paid into the General Reserve Fund. The Government cannot dispose of these sums. Compared with last year's Budget, the real expenses show a saving of £E90,000, whereof £E40,000 are due to the reduction of the railway expenses, and £E47,000 to the abolition of the Salt Department, the Government's administration, manufacture, and sale of salt being transferred to a private company. No new credits are accorded next year in the different branches of the administration. Seeing that this year's Nile has been far the worst on record, much satisfaction is felt at finding that Egyptian finances are able to stand the loss thereby entailed without reducing the expenditure necessary for the proper development of the country.

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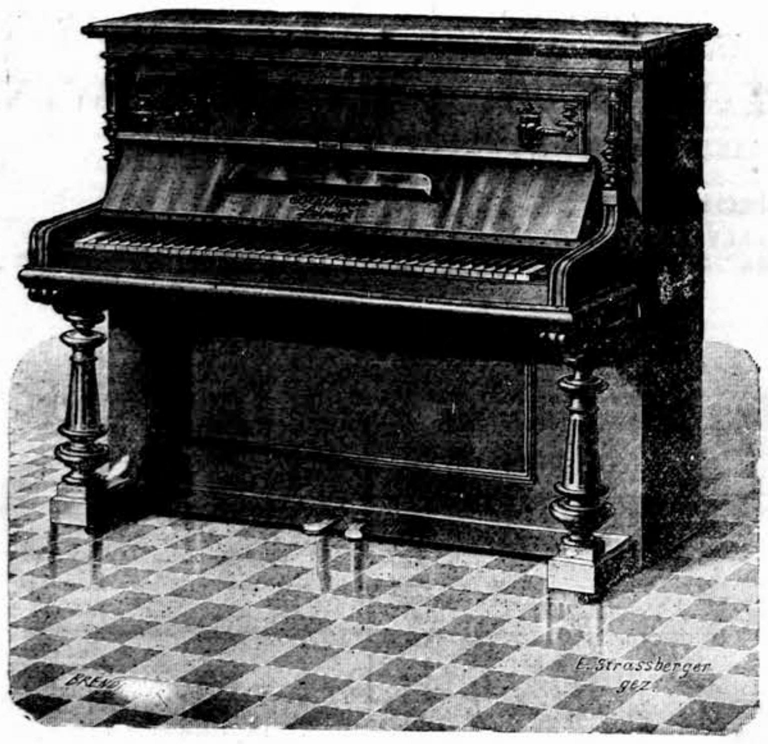

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